IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,952—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
17th May	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
24th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	.....
7th June	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	.....
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	.....
19th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	80 ...	.....	.....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
16th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	.....
30th "	SALSETTE .	16000	MONGOLIA ...	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
*City of Sparta	5415	17 May	15 May
City of Manchester ..	5551	..	21 "
City of York .... P	7810	..	31 "
Trafford Hall .. P	5321	..	21 June
City of Lahore .... P	6875	..	12 July
City of London	9000	..	19 July
City of Paris.....	9200	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta	5415	13th Ag.	

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

P "City of York," "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	29	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO DURBAN VIA ZANZIBAR, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
* Konig	4900	Coltzan	17th May 1913
President	3319	Schutt	3rd June 1913
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	16th June 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1913.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

IN END TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dumra ...1695 Thurs. 15th May. 9 a.m. † C. M.
Lhasa ...2184 Friday 16th May ‡ 8 a.m. direct.
Linga ...2185 Mon. 19th May 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 15th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 15th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 15th May
†Lindula	3358	" 29th "
*Pentakota	3418	" 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	" 26th June.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," 3,315 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
13th May, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand ..	6046	A. Lova	6th June 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000
		=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000
		=say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERV FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—
"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „ *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand *

*I printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand,

BANKS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangokok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukat
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobo	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... „ 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioysang	Tiltling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorus).
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla. No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited

GROTRIAN-STEINWEG NACHF PIANOFORTES.

When we first introduced these instruments into India about 15 years ago a local professor of the pianoforte who was much impressed with their great musical qualities remarked that it was unfortunate that the name of the manufacturers was not less difficult to remember, as "Grotrian Steinweg Nachf" would tax even a retentive memory. This may be true to an extent, but from the manufacturers' point of view the name GROTRIAN STEINWEG discloses a history of 77 years of the most successful pianoforte building.

INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION has given to these pianos a marked individual character. INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION by which not only has greater volume and richness of tone been obtained, but considerable economy in dimensions also. Size for size, the Grotrian Steinweg pianos have greater penetrating power than any piano extant and they possess qualities which have secured for them the most Honourable Distinction from the WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS past and present and their rich musical qualities have also secured for them further Honourable Distinction, in, that they are used in the most celebrated musical institutions such as:—

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BERLIN.
THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MUNICH.
THE GRAND DUCAL CONSERVATORY, KARLSRUHE.
DR. HOCH'S CONSERVATORY, FRANKFURT.
THE CONSERVATORIES AT STUTTGART, COLOGNE, STRASSBURG, BASLE, UTRECHT, Etc.
THE INSTITUTE MARIA ADELAIDE, PALERMO
Etc., Etc., Etc.

At all the musical institutions mentioned above the GROTRIAN STEINWEG PIANOS are considered especially suitable for ARTISTIC PLAYING.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETERS AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tube Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THE TIME TESTED REMEDY FOR THESE TERRIBLE DISEASES.

MALARIA, AGUE, INFLUENZA, FEVER,

IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worms, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Brass and Copper Ingots" are invited and will be received by the Chief Storekeeper North Western Railway, at his Office at Nowlakha, Lahore, by 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of June, 1913 (at which time, date and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present), for the purchase of 80 tons of Brass Scrap Ingots and 60 tons of Copper Scrap Ingots. Tenderers may quote either for the full quantities or less, but the minimum quantity for which tenders will be considered is 5 tons.

2. Form of Tender and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Ry., Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of the same.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, Dated 10th May, 1913.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

"TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PAINTS."

TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Paints" are invited and will be received by the Chief Storekeeper, in his office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 6th June, 1913, (at which date, time and place they will be opened), for 12 months supplies commencing 1st July, 1913.

All Paints must be of genuine country manufacture and tenderers must state at what place in India they will be made. Paints of English manufacture are not required and will not be accepted. The paints will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of tender. The undermentioned are the approximate quantities of Paints required:—

1.	Paint dry	Prussian blue....4 cwts.
2.	do.	Ultramarine blue.4 cwts.
3.	do.	Oxide red .....250 cwts.
4.	do.	Yellow Ochre.. 20 cwts.
5.	do.	Brunswick green 2 cwts.
6.	do.	Paint Moist Black .....800 cwts.
7.	do.	Brunswick green 300 cwts.
8.	do.	Purple Brown... 200 cwts.
9.	do.	Yellow Ochre ... 500 cwts.
10.	do.	Ready mixed for use Oxide red .2,500 cwts.

Form of Tender can be obtained on application by approved Contractors from the CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

Samples of Paints tendered for (which must not be submitted in less quantities than 14 lbs.) legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderer and description of Paint should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 6th June, 1913. Unaccepted samples will not be returned.

Earnest money as prescribed in the form of Tender must be remitted in cash or currency notes to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been semitted in connection with Tender for "Paints," and his receipt should be attached to the form of Tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted).

Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

No Contractor or representative will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of Tenders unless he personally presents a Tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to be present should post their Tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening Tenders except the names of the Contractors or Firms whose Tenders have been received.

The Agent holds himself at liberty to select any Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, dated 6th May 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER, The "Bombay Gazette."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

BEGINNING FROM

To-Night.

6-30 and 10 O'clock Show:

EXCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT

OF

MISS GEORGIE CORLASS

THE BRIGHTEST STAR

ON

THE EASTERN STAGE,

AND

MR. HARRY QUININGBOROUGH

FROM THE LONDON COLISEUM.

CURFEW MUST NOT RING

To-Night.

The old story told by a new method.

A HUMAN TARGET.

A masterpiece in "Thrills," full of exciting moments.

THE CUP FINAL.

NO ALTERATION IN PRICES.

Variety and Picture Combination

PROGRAMME

6-30 and 10.

Picture Programme at 8-30 P. M.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

AIETY THEATRE.

CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.

TO-NIGHT TWO HOUSES

6-30 and 10-0.

AN ATTRACTIVE ATTRACTION.

RICARD AND BEST

(MONTE) (OLIVE),

MUSIC.....MIRTH.....MELODY.

LITTLE MONA

THE COMEDIENNE WITH A VOICE.

THE MELBOURNES

IN A NEW BURLESQUE

EILEEN MELBOURNE

IN A BUDGET OF NEW SONGS.

And our "Exclusive" Pictures.

ENGLISH CUP FINAL

AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A BEAUTIFUL TRAITOR. } STURLE TROUPE OF ACROBATS.

PATHE'S GAZETTE AND OUR USUAL NON STOP SCREAM.

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR,"

CINEMA THEATRES Co., Ltd.

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10

MDLLE. LYGIE

IN HER LATEST ORIGINAL CREATION:

"THE FIRE DANCE."

REAL FIRE!! REAL FLAMES!!!

• MISS MARIE GODWIN. •

THE CHARMING SOUBRETTE AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES.

THIEF OF LOVE } THE..... ..... FATAL..... ..... PORTRAIT.

THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

An interesting Travel Subject.

2 SCREAMING COMICS 2

PATHE'S GAZETTE OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

An Entirely New Programme. Pictures that will Delight all Hearts.

THIS WEEK'S STAR-FILM:

"THE HONOUR OF HIS FAMILY."

A highly tragic Episode of the American Civil War.

See also:—

1. LOVE YE ONE ANOTHER,..... (Coloured Drama).
2. ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA..... (Remarkable views).
3. HOW THEY GOT MARRIED ..... (Comedy).
4. POLIDOR AND THE BABY..... (Comic).
5. TWEEDULDUM'S CYCLE RACE... (Comic).

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED!

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.

AT ONCE

FOR THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

LIMITED.

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.

12 " " MACHINEMEN,

Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to

ROBERT HILL,

General Manager and Secretary,

"Bombay Gazette," Limited

Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette", Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

• SELF CURE NO FICTION! •
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at The Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parel.—The following MACHINES in good working order, removed to make room for an up-to-date plant, can be seen at work at the above Mills:—

3 Exhaust Openers by Platts.
4 Double Vertical Chrighton Openers.
8 Spreader Scutchers.

Apply to the Manager, Mr. N. R. DIVECHA, at the Mill between 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Bombay, 30th April, 1913.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED for the Office of the Undersigned a EUROPEAN CLERK, experienced in Railway stores work procedure. Salary according to qualifications. Application, with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus.

WANTED.—For service on the pensionable establishment of the Royal Indian Marine afloat, a competent EUROPEAN CARPENTER. Pay Rs. 90-10-140. Will rank as a Warrant Officer. Applications stating age and qualifications should be forwarded to the Undersigned, as early as possible.

E. J. C. HORDERN,
For Director, Royal Indian Marine.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED:—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—AN EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.

Hull, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET OR BARBHAYA MOHOLLA.

Under the instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Sallabhoy Abdoolabhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th day of May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground the Fazendar being the Church of N. S. De Esperance together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the west side of Nagdevi Street or Barbhaya Moholla without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 116 6-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under old No. and new Survey No. 2126 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north by the house of Withoo Bhugwan on or towards the south by the house of Gowrojee Jugmull on or towards the east by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the west by the Nagdevi Street or Barbhaya Moholla and which premises are assessed by the Municipality under Ward B., No. 343 and Street Nos. 291-3 and are in the occupation of the deceased and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS AND ELECTRIC MERCHANTS.

Under instructions from the Executor, of the will of the late J. N. Tata Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction the following:—

ON FRIDAY, 16TH DAY OF MAY, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.), IN THE COMPOUND NEXT TO THE ALBION PLACE AT BYCULLA, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

1. Surface Condensing Plant by Messrs. Worthington Pump Co., 1 Salt water evaporator (works 50 gallons per minute), 1 Water Softner (cleans 3,000 gallons of water per hour), one 110 volts and 130 Amp. Meters Continued Current Dynamo and one 110 volts and 300 Amp. Meters Continued Current Dynamo, 1 Blower which is coupled to a Electric Motor of 3 h.p. and 110 volts and ventilators of 26 in. diameter, etc., etc.

ON SATURDAY THE 17TH DAY OF MAY, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.), AT THE PREMISES OF THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, APOLLO BUNDER, FORT

2 main switch boards of 3 panels, Are lamps of 20, 10 and 3 Amp. power, Lilliput Arc Lamps, one 4 seated Hydraulic Lift with its cage guides, pipes, steel ropes, etc. This lift can be worked by a water tank on the roof and works 100 ft. per minute to the height of 80 feet. The cage is fitted with ordinary safety apparatus and gear, etc.

The above goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BANGALORE, CYCLE, HUNGARIAN, AND FAIZ CAPS, SHAWLS, TURBAN CLOTH, HANDKERCHIERS, ETC.

Under instructions from E. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Yezra Abdoola Yamin Turkey and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of the Insolvent at Shaikh Memon Street, Bahrkote, on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst. and Friday the 23rd inst., at 2-30 p.m. each day, the following goods such as Cycle, Crystal, Turkish, Bangalore, Italian, Hungarian, Faiz Volkart, Austrian, Pyramid, Astrakhan, Yerli, Turkish, etc., caps; Persian Cashmere shawls, Bagdad Turban cloth, handkerchiefs, etc., in lots to suit purchasers Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly...	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly...	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer 1168 tons, Captain A. Geddie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hodeida, 1st May, with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 21 cabin and 307 deck passengers.

The Arab steamer Limited steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain W. M. Brewis, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Dubai with a bundle of specie and 17 passengers.

The steamer Lancefield, 5,671 tons, Captain J. H. Meikle. arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler sailed yesterday for Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Den of Airlie, 3,735 tons, Captain J Thompson, sailed yesterday for Genoa Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Begum, 2,942 tons, Captain R. M. Dodey, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 12 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, 3,108 tons, Captain J. B. Gourlay, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 1st May, with a cargo of petrolium.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward ..... R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Dufferin Comdr La Touche .. R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAY 12.

Avismoor ....3382 Koefod.....T Jeewanda
Begum.....2942 Dooley .....T M and Co
Bankura ...1905 Whitehead...15-5 . M M & Co
Bhadur.....2 34 Peel .....T & A Co
Budric..... 1913 Fisher...Bo and A S N Co
Caithness...2 21 Ridland.....T M and Co
Canara.....38 9 Phillips .....M M & Co
Crosby .... 2530 Williamson .....T M and Co
Clan Cunning...3108 Gourlay...J Finlay & Co
Dan ..... 2759 Cochiel ...W and A G and Co
Den of Kelly.. 2977 White .....K N and Co
Devanha.....4785 Hickey.....P and O Co
Faris.....737 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Galavale ....2441 Square.....A Yule
Kawra .....504 Burbridge.....M M & Co
Kalona ....3209 Keasley .....Antwerp.....W & A G & Co
Kish .....3148 Robertson ...W and A G and Co
Kola.....570 Elton ....M M & Co
Koweit .....2336 Brewis .....Arab S Ld
Lightening...2121 Crosston .....M M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Nawab.....2041 Kay .....T M and Co
Newby Hall.....2839 Parker .....K N and Co
Naveri.....1168 Geddie .....T M & Co
Riverdale .....2752 Mackind .....T M and Co
Shah Jehan .....698 Nacoda.....Nacoda
Shwedagon.....1999 Creegh ....
Vellore .....3168 Kiddleston.....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. MAY 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Asia					
Banano	2762	Boxball	...Hull..		J F and Co
Birmiston	3147	Hamilton			J F & Co
Deutschland	3176	Caltzen			A S & Co
Clan Fraser	3485	Fisher	...Jen		J F and Co
Satrunji	647	Hoosein			Bo S N Co
Banca	3794	Potter	...12-5...		Kobe..... P & O Co
Palmcotta	2207	Stockwell			M M and Co
Clintoria	2440	Mathews	.. Genoa		13-5 E E Collins & Co
Rangoon Maru	3816	Kamoshita			N Y Kaisha
Arvistan	2448	Codd			J F and Co
Yola	2246	Williams	...Port Said		17-5 L Dreyfus & Co

Offside N

Hoseinee	598	Fanning	...17-5...		T M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Habsburg	2315	Selerich	...		A L S N Co
Elysia	3993	Coverley	...Liverpool		18-5 W & A G & Co
Sicilia	3196	Maganzini			E. Line
Brocksome Hall	2727	Field			K N & Co
Cheltonian	2761	Jones	....	Marseilles	W and G & Co
Magdala	3134	Galloway			15-5 W & A G & Co
Wartenfels	2834	Reimer			W & A G & Co
11 City of York		Wilson			K N & Co
13 Persia	4154	Bradshaw			P and O Co
Dumra	762	Morrison			M M & Co
Istar	2979	Jacob	...Antwerp		2-5 K N & Co
Sigram	1334	Gnarheim			Balli Bros

H W P D

Shamshi	545	Ahmed	Bo S N Co
Sirava	573	Esmail	Kochi..... Bo S N Co

M W D D

Victalia	2702	Tallent	M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

Day	Vessels.	Commander.	From
May 11	ClanCumming	Gourlay ...	G'gow, May 31
	Dumra	Merrison ...	Basreh May 3
12	Naderi	Geddie	Ho'd-, May 1
	Shwedagon	Creagh ...	Rangoor, May 1

DEPARTURES.

Day	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
May 12	Begum	Dodey	Calcutta
	Den of Airlie	Thompson.	Genoa, &c
	Linga	Butler	Karachi
	H M S Swiftsure	Nugent ...	Colombo

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Badrie, for Persian Gulf.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf.
" Heim, for Bandarik.
" Caithness, for Liverpool, &c.
" Naderi, for Jeddah, &c.
" Arcadia, for China, &c.
" Devanha, for China, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chantala, arrived at Port Said on the morning of the 4th instant.

The S N. D. S. M. Co's. steamer Ischia, from Kobe, left Penang for Bombay on the 10th instant. The same Co's. steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Kobe on the 11th instant.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer China, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Gablonz, from Bombay, for Venice and Trieste arrived at Aden on the 10th instant, at 5 a.m. The same Co's. steamer Cleopatra, from Trieste left Aden on the 10th instant, and is due here on the 15th instant noon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

FOSTER—HEARNE.—On the 7th May, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Richmond Town, Bangalore, by the Rev. H. W. Butterfield, the bride's uncle, William Stewart Foster, R.F.A., Student, College of Engineering, Madras, youngest son of Captain H. Foster, Ordnance Department, retired, and Mrs. B. S. Foster, Bangalore, to Lilian Iris, eldest daughter of the late Conductor Samuel Hearne, P.W.D., and Mrs. E. Hearne, Bangalore.

MAXWELL—AGNEW.—On the 25th April, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Major Denis Wellesley Maxwell, 4th Gurkha Rifles, fourth son of the late Sir William Maxwell, K.C.M.G., to Constance, second daughter of Sir Stair Agnew, K.C.B.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo-street, 5-15 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim: He who seeks your advice should never be deceived by you.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua," with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer s. s. "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel B. C. H. Bernard, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

Triumph a l March.....Entry of the Boyards Halvorson
Overture.....Fra Diavolo .....Auber
Selection ...The Dancing Mistress Monckton
Valse .....La Valse d'Amour ...Gramieux
Chanson Hongroise..Alma de Dios .....Serrano
Melodies (from)...Carmen .....Bizet
Two-Step ...Great Snakes .....E. Reeves

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volrs., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

Processional
March ...Polanthe.....Sullivan
Overture ...Flotte Burschche ...Suppe
Valse .....Beautiful Danube ...Strauss
Selection ...From the Girl in the Taxi ..... Gilbert
Cornet Solo. Berceuse de Jocelyn. Goddard
Veil Dance. ..... Finck
Selection .. (from) Waltz Dream. Strauss
March ...La Matchiche .....Borel Clerc

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—Owing to interruption of all wires between Calcutta and Asansol, traffic to and from Calcutta is liable to serious delay.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR.—His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar and suite left Bombay for Kotah yesterday.

LECTURE.—Mr. Jamshed N. E. Mehta of Karachi will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby-road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.). Subject—"Objects of the Theosophical Society." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

THEFT OF SOVEREIGNS.—Forty sovereigns were stolen from Madarilal Maturbax, a pensioned havildar of the 95th Russell's Infantry, stationed at Santa Cruz. The havildar, after obtaining the money from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., went with it to several places, and when at Falkland-road, felt for it in his pocket where he had put it. He found that the sovereigns were missing. The money belonged to the Regimental Station Fund, of which the havildar was the store-keeper.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 11th May, to 6 a.m. on the 12th May:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	33	29

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Hubbard, Excise Inspector, charged James Phillips, a Eurasian, Manguli Ganpat, a Hindu woman, and Lalji e Mowjee, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with being in illegal possession of small quantities of cocaine. All the accused pleaded guilty, and were each fined from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.

TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Butterfield of the Abkari Department, charged John Pereira, a Goan, with importing two bottles of country liquor in contravention of the Abkari regulations. The accused brought the liquor from Goa, from which place he arrived on Sunday. A Customs peon arrested him with the bottles.

On pleading guilty, the Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 30.

THEFT OF A GOLD NECKLACE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. F. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Devappa Vithoba with the theft of a gold necklace valued at Rs. 40, the property of one Ragoonath Malaba. The accused was employed as a servant in the shop of the complainant. On Sunday morning, the complainant missed his necklace just as his servant left his shop. The latter was seen later going to a liquor shop at Dhobitalao, and was arrested on suspicion. The property was recovered from a Marwari, with whom it had been pledged.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A WOMAN BEGGAR.

Alice Campbell (35), a Eurasian woman, was charged before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, Mazagaon, consisting of Khan Bahadur Jamshedji R. Dessai (chairman) and Rao Bahadur Dr. D. Dandekhar, by Deputy Inspector Bamber, with begging in a public place.

On Saturday the accused went to Mr. and Mrs. Pitman, in the Victoria Gardens, and asked for money. When refused, the accused began to abuse them, and even police intervention was of no avail to keep her tongue silent. She continued her abusive language even after she was arrested and taken to the police station. Further, she became very disorderly. The accused stated that she only demanded two annas of the lady and she did not abuse any one.

The accused was sentenced to one months imprisonment, for begging in a public place, but was discharged on the charge of being disorderly, with a warning.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

An assault has been committed on Mr. Bapuji Edulji, an engineer in the Century Mill. It appears that while walking along a lane leading to the De Lisle-road on Saturday evening, he was attacked and assaulted. He would, he believes, be able to recognise some of his assailants, who, he fancies, committed the assault in revenge for the dismissal of an employee in his service. Mr. Edulji sustained some injuries and is being treated at home.

BOMBAY INQUEST.

MILL HAND'S DEATH.

Appa Daji (14), employed in the Edward Mills, Mazagon, met with a fatal accident on Saturday. The deceased was leaving the mill, when he fell accidentally, with the result that his skull came in contact with a machine and was fractured. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday.

At the inquest held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MINING AND WAGON SUPPLY.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

The Indian Mining Association are apparently not yet at the end of their troubles, and it is difficult to see how they can expect to be at that desired haven, until there is an actual, and substantial addition to the wagon supply on all the Indian railways. In his recent address the Chairman said that he believed the present shortage of public supplies to be about 50 per cent of the indents. As far as an outsider can judge of the internal working of this Association, it would appear, writes the commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer," that there is the usual absence of combination and co-operation, which I have said above characterizes so much of the work of the Calcutta citizen, either as such or in his business capacity. A system for the supply of wagons is said to have died of an asphyxiation through the over-greed of a number of members and all through the Chairman's address there are evidences of disintegration, the existence of which and the knowledge thereof enables the Railway Companies to score. The hard-working associations are to be pitied, or rather the executive officers, who complain through their Chairman that they have tried to consider the subject from every standpoint, and to deal with it from the point of view of all interests, and the result is that they are threatened with legal proceedings, the complaints apparently being universal.

In connection with the congestion in the port, which is perhaps another story, I understand that the name of an altogether outsider in Port Trust matters is mentioned as a likely successor to Sir Frederick Dumayne, who is shortly retiring. When I say an outsider, I mean in respect of port management, for in point of knowledge qualifications and training he would be hard to beat. The post is one that calls for the possession of practical and not theoretical knowledge and its due filling is of the very greatest importance to Calcutta at this juncture. The present occupant of the vice-chair came into office at a very critical time and has done yeoman's service. His successor will also find things a bit tied up and subject to adverse criticism and he will have ample scope to show his abilities.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Ashby Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible—MADON, SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

A TRIP TO THE MALDIVES.

ISLANDS WHICH HAVE NO DRINK AND NO CRIME.

An interesting interview was obtained by a representative of the "Times of Ceylon" with the Rev. P. Middleton Brumwell' Wesleyan Minister at Colombo, who was a privileged guest on the "Lady McCallum" which was specially chartered by the Maldivian Ambassador to Male, the capital of the Maldives. The vessel went to the Islands for the purpose of bringing the heir-apparent to the Maldivian throne to Ceylon to join the Government Training School for the purposes of his education.

"It was very a interesting trip" said Mr. Brumwell, "because the Maldives are out of the line of usual traffic and are very seldom visited by Europeans, and it was unique on account of the departure of the Sultan's son. The decision of the Sultan to send the heir-apparent out of the country for the purposes of education marks the beginning of a new era in the history of the Maldives; never before has the son of a reigning Maldivian Monarch been sent out of the Island to be educated. The Sultan himself never leaves the Islands.

"The trip to Male took 42 hours, and we remained in the Islands almost three days. Into that time, however, we crowded a very great deal. The coming aboard of the heir-apparent was most interesting, for it was a State embarkation. The irregular forces of the Island were paraded and salutes were fired from four separate batteries. The gunners of the Sultan's battery wore very peculiar and picturesque national costumes of red, and I was interested, on the morning of the day, to see them charging their old fashioned muzzle-loaders with black powder. It was a peep back into the days of Nelson. But the guns made a loud noise, and that was all that was required.

"The Sultan came off to the 'Lady Mc Callum' with his son in the State barge attended by many other characteristically Maldivian boats. The State barge is a very smart vessel, similar in many respects to the Ceylon State barge, and is propelled by a number of rowers in the ordinary costume of the Islands. The Sultan was received on board by Captain Robins and went for a short trip in the 'Lady McCallum.

THE SULTAN.

"We were honoured by an invitation to the palace and were very hospitably received by His Royal Highness. The inhabitants of the Islands have recently built their ruler a new palace. It is not a very large place and looks like an ordinary Ceylon bungalow. No unnecessary expense was apparently involved in its building, and, in fact, a feature of the Island of Male is the 'equality' scale on which everything appears to be done. It seems quite evident that no one is feathering his nest at the expense of the community at large. The costume worn by the Sultan—particularly the head-dress—was distinctly reminiscent of that of a Kandyan chief. His Royal Highness did not speak English, but his Private Secretary and his Prime Minister as well as the Ceylon Ambassador did.

"The Sultan was extremely courteous and appeared very interested in news of the outside world. He showed a deep anxiety for the interests of his people and in the progress of the Islands. The Sultan's son is a boy of ten; he appears to be very intelligent and quick at learning. He is very fond of games. We naturally saw a good deal of him on board, but at the present time he does not speak English."

Mr. Brumwell was very much interested in the Island. There is no modern system of education at present, but there are several Mohammedan religious schools in which Arabic is taught, but the training of the Prince will probably lead to something better.

NO DRINK AND NO CRIME.

"They seem a very contented people," remarked Mr. Brumwell. "There is practically no crime in the Islands, no murder and little theft. There are no prisons, no police. No intoxicating liquor is allowed in the islands and no opium. The only punishment meted out to offenders appears to be deportation to another island. In the Sultan's palace some formidable-looking canes were pointed out to us being formerly used for corporal punishment, but these are now merely historical curios. There are no taxes, the revenue being obtained from an import duty on the different goods brought into Male by the Bombay traders, and also from a small duty on the produce brought to Male from the other atolls which takes the place in the Maldives of the poll tax in Ceylon. The inhabitants of Male appear to be all more or less Government dependents. They have land given them, they live free of rent, they have to build their own houses, but the house material is provided. I noticed when passing through the streets of the pretty little town that everything looked extremely clean. On making enquiries I learned that every householder has to keep that part of the road in front of his house clean, and that where there are no houses the Government employs scavengers to do the work. White sand is strewn in the streets and the result is a remarkably cleanly appearance. I was a little surprised to notice a telephone on Male Island. It connects the Custom House with Sultan's Palace, the Post Office, and Government buildings. What strikes me as remarkable was the ample supply of fresh water available on Male Island. It seems as though a well can be sunk anywhere and fresh water obtained. The principal exports of the Islands are dried fish, cocoanuts, cowrie shells and tortoise shells, and the chief imports rice, salt and other bazaar produce.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

"There seems to be remarkable scope for development, and there should be a much brighter future before the islands. Many of the islands are at present uncultivated and undeveloped, but the soil appears to be almost uniformly excellent for the growth of cocoanuts. I was informed that on one of the King's islands the annual crop was 20,000 nuts. If there were a regular service of boats—say a monthly steamship service—the trade in cocoanuts might be extensively developed. The Ministers and advisers of the Sultan are fully alive to the possibilities of the islands and appears to be most anxious to accomplish their development. In fact the Government is distinctly Liberal and very go-ahead, and there is a strong desire to open up trade with the outer world. At present the principal transactions are done by barter and exchange. The produce of the Islands are exchanged with the Bombay merchants for rice, curry, foodstuffs and bazaar produce generally. Money is used to a very small extent only."

Referring to the religion of the Islands the Rev. Mr. Brumwell said that although the inhabitants were entirely Mohammedans there was no purdah system and the women had full liberty and went with their faces uncovered. Moreover, the Mohammedan priests were men who engaged, during the day, in ordinary work. The traces of Buddhism in the Islands were very faint indeed.

THE SHAN STATES.

A REPORT WHICH READS LIKE A FAMILY LETTER.

The Shan States are so far from the beaten track that the glimpses an administration report gives once a year of their people and their rulers are of more than passing interest. In these circumstances, too, a report is much more of a human document than which is made up of sums in addition varied by wearying comparisons. The officer whose duty it is to tell the outside world of the life, the labours, the ambitions and the failings of the Shan people has an attractive subject, and the latest report in much more than a blue paper. To begin with, a personal interest in the family affairs of the people is presumed, and a little reading does not fail to enlist it. In the East there is no women's suffrage movement and the ambitions of the sex are not revealed beyond the purdha. When the latter is lifted, as it is on one domestic comedy here, the feminine bent is found to be the same and the disturbing influence to differ only in degree. The Tawngpeng Sawbwa, we are told, "has lost much of his popularity and influence owing to his refusal to select a Palaung lady to take the place of his Mahadevi who died last year. The Sawbwa is much attached to one of his Burmese lesser wives, whose influence over him does not conduce to the peace and comfort of the Palaung ladies in his house." This tells us something of one branch of the Shan "family." We hear later how the heir of another Sawbwa has been doing at Rugby: how that yet another's second son has had to be kept for most of the year at an educational centre, nominally under training, but really in order that he may be kept out of mischief; how such an one has become a warm friend of such another; and of a chief whose personal expenditure is extravagant. It is all like a summary, says the "Pioneer," of one's aunt's weekly mail letter.

In its other phase the report is a record of sound administration, of an unbroken peace, and of maintained commercial progress. The wave of disturbance across the Chinese border during the revolution did not touch the outlying states and only on the Chinese side were there any minor troubles. In that territory a village quarrel was settled after a most amusing conflict. One of the Sabwas was approached to deal with a dispute between a Kachin and Palaung village between whom there had for long been bad blood. To relieve himself of the responsibility, the headman supplied the combatants with an equal quantity of gunpowder and lead. Rewards were promised to the victors and they fell eventually to the Kachins. In another faction dispute fighting went on for nearly a year, but its feature was the discretion of the warriors, amongst whom the casualties did not run to more than thirty. Education in the Shan States is making encouraging progress, indicated not merely by returns, but by a significant social movement. In the Kachin hills the people have begun to revolt at the demands made upon them by their superstitions for sacrifices. "The drain of cattle and pigs for this purpose," we read, "is one of the reasons why these people are poor. So soon as a man collects a few animals illness or accident leads him to propitiate his spirits and to deplete his herd." So last year two Kachins in different circles started crusades against sacrifice, and one can imagine that there also the priests have found a new theme in the "growing irreligion of the masses."

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bharo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th May.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoushter, and Dizful should bear instructions 'Post Busbire" till further notice (15-5-12).

All communication with southern places, Phillipines now normal (8-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Serrin, Elassona re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places [Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koesouka, Kratova, Kitcheko, Vizes (Keoprulu), Banchitron, Potolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (8-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuhua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (14-3-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communication between Mexican States of Chihuhua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13).

Communication between Leanda and Melange and Novo Redondo is norm l (7-5-13).

No restrictions now in force on telegrams for Hankow (2-5-13).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN CALCUTTA.

PROPOSAL TO FORM A CIVIL LEAGUE.

It is gratifying to see that my endeavour in a recent letter, writes the commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer," to stir up the public spirit of Calcutta, more especially in respect of civic matters, has been responded to, and as Mr. Dudley B. Myers, so well known locally, and more or less throughout India in connection with his labours on behalf of the European Defence Association, expresses his willingness to take a hand in the matter, it is likely that there will be some practical outcome. He puts forward the idea of a Calcutta Civic League, and amply demonstrates in his letter the need of such a body. One often hears the remark as to what would have been the result in Calcutta, and to the civic rulers of Calcutta, had Lord Curzon ever found the city in the state it is now, a state too, which evidently will become chronic, unless some very drastic steps are taken to bring to book those responsible for the conditions prevailing. A claim was lately put forward in one of the papers for an absolutely civic head, combining in one person the rule of the police, and municipal matters generally. Infinitely better than this, it has been proved is to have at the top of affairs a man like Lord Curzon, who can and does insist on those responsible for the welfare of the city doing their duty to the full, but unfortunately as far as Calcutta is concerned, such men are scarce. The European Defence Association seems pointed to as the body who could take the leading part in bringing into being this civic league, but to be of any good it must be almost universally supported. Daily are individuals flouted in their appeals to the officers of the Municipality for the redress of various grievances, and it is certain that nothing but the weight of combined public opinion, forcibly expressed, will make any impression on the civic casuals. It is unfortunate that Mr. Myers had not the leisure during his long business residence in Calcutta to float the project the now outlines, more especially as the conclusion to be drawn from the delay is that the trader in Calcutta has noted the time on his hands needful for the furtherance of this excellent idea. If, however, the sense of the citizens could once be gathered, and expressed freely, and in its fulness brought home to the higher powers, a step forward would be made. By the higher powers, I do not mean the Municipality, for as a body they are impervious, but our Governor whose personal energy and interest in most matters has been shown and who with a little urging might be led to emulate Lord Curzon. The need for his intervention and sustained action could very readily be demonstrated. Mr. Myers calls for "combination, co-operation and organisation," the absence of which is always conspicuous in Calcutta, whether in commercial, social or civic life, and it is the knowledge of this failing, that puts so much apparent stiffness into the actions of those who more readily combine against Calcutta and its inhabitants.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	13	m	3 59	24	5
			5 8 a	26	6
Wed.....	14	m	5 20	24	4
			6 12 a	26	4
Fri	16	m	8 11	25	10
			8 15 a	26	8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	13	m	9 49	17	11
			11 46 a	19	11
Wed ...	14	m	11 13	18	9
		m	1 52	17	9
Fri	16	m	2 2 a	19	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
13 (Tuesday)	do	6h. 5m.	do	7h. 4m.
14 (Wed)	do	6h. 5m.	do	7h. 4m.
16 (Friday)	do	6h. 4m.	do	7h. 5m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last quarter, April 20th, 11h. 39 2m. a.m.; New Moon, May 6th 1h. 54-2m. p.m.; First quarter, 13th, 5h. 15-0m. p.m.; Full Moon, 20th, 9h. 48-1m. p.m.; Last quarter, 28th. 5h. 33-7m. a. m.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 3rd May, 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 3rd May 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2856 61	18435 0	6768400	8412900
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·88	4800	171700	220200
B.-Kotah Ry ..	40 29	4 00	14500	18400
Total...	3022 78	1897600	6754900	8652 00
Earnings for orig 7 days ending 3rd May 1 12				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	1794294	6512383	8306677
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	27986	75633	103619
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	4305	14396	18·01
Total... Increase or Decrease	2957·25	1826585	6602412	8428997
G.I.P. Ry	+ 65·48	+ 50206	+ 56017	+ 106223
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0 05	+ 20514	+ 28067	+ 11658
B.-Kotah Ry. ..	...	+ 295	+ 404	+ 699

a Increased from 2790·61 to 2855·61 due to opening of the Itarsi-Badnoor Section for coaching and goods traffic from 1st May 1913.

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The National Institute of Sciences has appropriated £5,000 toward a fund for the free distribution of Prof. Knowles' new book. "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces." The book lays bare many astounding facts concerning the practices of Eastern Yogis, and explains a wonderful system for the development of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotic and Telepathic Powers, and the curing of diseases and habits without drugs. The subject of practical character reading is also exhaustively dealt with, and the author describes a simple method of accurately reading the secret thoughts and desires of others though thousands of miles away.

The almost endless stream of letters requesting copies of the book and character delineations indicate clearly the universal interest in Psychological and Occult Sciences.

"Rich and poor alike benefit by the teachings of this new system," says Prof. Knowles, "and the person who wishes to achieve greater success has but to apply the simple rules laid down." That many wealthy and prominent people owe their success to the power of Personal Influence there is not the slightest doubt, but the great mass of people have remained in utter ignorance of these phenomena. The National Institute of Sciences has, therefore undertaken the somewhat arduous task of distributing broadcast, without regard for class or creed, the information heretofore possessed by the few. In addition to supplying the books free, each person who writes at once will also receive a character delineation of from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Prof. Knowles.

If you wish a copy of Prof. Knowles' book and a Character Delineation, simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"I want power of mind,
Force and strength in my look,
Please read my character
And send me your book."

Also send your full name and address (state whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss), write plainly and address your letter to:—

National Institute of Sciences, Dept. 426 C. No. 258, Westminster Bridge-road, London, S.E., Eng. If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, etc.

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MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [May 12TH 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th M y, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
[illegible] Railway...	51	60727
[illegible] and [illegible] Ry...	40	48,754

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c
Bank of Bom. „ „ 3rd April 1913 7 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. 1912 8 „

EXCHANGE—

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 2 1-4 lakhs down.

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T and 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand. There is a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, and some bills have been placed at current rates. The Banks in London are closed to-day. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote.—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 2 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-1d. 30th May
Do. do Francs	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 149
Shanghai „	... 203 1-4
Japan „	... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96 1-8 for Cash and 96 3-16 for the settlement, and has remained unchanged during the day with little doing.

We quote.—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 2 0
Settlement	...	„ 96 3 0

BULLION.—

On Saturday bar silver in London advanced 3-16 for ready and 1-8 for forward, the rates being 28 and 28 3-16 respectively. New York was 3-8 up at 60 5-8. In the local market the rate for the first settlement opened at 71 3 16 exduty, and has remained steady with a small business passing. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24 1 6
Australian Gold	...	„ 24 1 0
Sovereign Gold	...	„ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	„ 71 0 0
1st Settlement	...	„ 71 3 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 71 4 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	„ 80 6 0
1st Settlement March	...	„ 80 9 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 80 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

The American markets closed steadier on Saturday, futures both in New York and New Orleans being 7 to 8 points higher. The continued absence of rain is causing anxiety. The local market opened steady with fine Broach May quoted Rs. 288-9 and fine Khamgaon Akola May Rs. 267. There has been some enquiry for both of these descriptions and sellers are not plentiful. The tone of the market at the close is steadier and rates are as under. The tendency is for higher prices in Broach for May delivery.

In ready cotton the demand has run on Broach, Oomras, Bengals and Sindh Panjab and a moderate business has been done.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine S. G. Jawerdhob	Rs.	291-92 May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	„	284 „
Fine M. G. Wagner	„	281 „
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	„	277 „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Paigaon	„	274 „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	„	268 „
Fine M. G. Khandesh	„	254 „
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	245-6 „
Rangwined Dharwar	„	291-2 Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns	„	283 „

The Liverpool market is closed to-day.

SEEDS AND WHEAT

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

Ready	...	Rs. 7 7 0	B.T.
May	...	„ 8 4 0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market quiet but steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 7 0	C.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	„	8 6 6	B.T.
Yellow Gujrat Apl.-May	„	8 7 0	B.T.

GINGELLY SEED—

Tone—Quiet.

Black Coast	„	49 8 0	
Yellow Hinganghat	„	62 8 0	
Yellow Secunderabad	„	60 0 0	

POPPY SEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 11 13 0	B.T.

CASTOR SEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 35 8 0	

COTTON SEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 23 0 0	

GROUNDNUTS—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold	...	Rs. 43 8 0	
Small	...	„ 46 0 0	

MOWRASSED—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

June—September	...	Rs. 8 2 0	B.T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Steady.

White Pusi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 5 6	B.T.
White Delhi May	„	5 9 6	B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,710
Bank of India	...	66
Bank of Bengal	...	86
Indian Specie	...	66 1-2

MILLS.

Khatau Makanji Mill	..	1,340 x. d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	...	150
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ord	...	195
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Pre	...	175
Bombay S N Ordy	..	216 1-4
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	595

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce in Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	20,411	bales.
Wheat	...	684 9	cwts.
Linseed	...	3,565	„
Rapeseed	...	8,469	„
Gingellyseed	...	2,285	„
Poppyseed	...	6,931	„
Groundnuts	...	1,431	„
Castorseed	...	18,207	„
Rice	...	2,976	„
Myrabolams	...	3145	„
Cottonseed	...	8,843	„
Mowraseed	...	nil	„
Gram	...	1,108	„
Jowar	...	1,181	„
Maize	...	nil	„
Barley	...	2,629	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 3rd May 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 10th May 1913 :—

Liabilities.	May 3 Rs	May 10. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	17163863	16853596
Public Deposits at Branches	98774277	98395897
Other Deposits	2889	2899
Post Bills	2888813	3010387
Sundries	13913184	13336759
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	13943443	13535718
Other authorised Securities	419218	419215
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	28513816	27037492
Loans do. do.	36840441	36670909
Bills discounted and purchased	29936343	28249838
Des Stock	257573	258422
Stamps	5760	5672
Bullion	303428	303909
Balances with other Banks	652577	677644
Sundries	649494	650006
Cash	2356638	2439825
Rupees	13943443	13836759

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th April 1913, as compared with the statement of 6th May 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Apr. 29. Rs. a. p.	May 6. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	40000000 0 0	40000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c.	24125522 6 8	24393268 12 4
Other Deposits, &c	158335741 1 6	158376936 15 4
Bank Post Bills, &c	1247491 11 1	1129966 8 2
Sundries	2505325 14 9	2618835 12 2
	224714571 2 0	224719011 0 0
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	1564 8 5 0	15745370 0 0
Other authorized Investments	9675773 0	9544803 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	49375014 7 1	49708884 11 5
Accounts of Credit on do	42833964 3	44048856 15 1
Bills discounted, &c	34711779 11 11	36780244 0 10
Balances with other Banks	1975023 0 2	1757324 1 9
Bullion		
Dead Stock	2492637 2 5	2492754 3 4
Stamps	13137 14 2	13184 1 2
Sundries	3746414 10 3	3728275 9 9
Cash, &c. at Head Office	157293864 1 1	60465300 11 4
Cash, &c. at Branches	67420707 0 11	61253410 4 8
	224714571 2 0	224719011 0 0

LIABILITIES

Govt. Balance at Head Office	Rs. 1,89,094	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	4,58,841	Increase.
Other Deposits	2,5 ,8 5	Decrease.
Post Bills	1,17,515	Do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	2,23,405	Decrease.
Loans	3,33,340	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	12, 5,792	Do.
Mercantile Bills	20,68,465	Do.
Cash at Head Office	30,5 ,730	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	1,14,567	Do.

Percentage 31·50

CASH BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

April 1911	...Rs.	19,13,95,000
Do. 1912	...Rs.	16,97,14,000
Do. 1913	...Rs.	25,93,26,000

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—218 bales wool, M Ramjidas, 175 bales wool, B Hurbhum ; 135 bales wool, K Kheraz ; 224 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 403 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 9 bales wool, E Latham and Co ; 5 bales wool, K Moolchand ; 150 bales cottonfly, 30 cwts buffalo pickers, C Peraz and Co ; 35 bales wool, E Veerchand ; 35 bales wool, G Goolabchand.

Branksome Hall s—200 cwts mother of shell, 2 cwts bees wax, Balmukundroy and Co ; 39 bales goat hair, J Raji Mahomad and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—10 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—50 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—6,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co ; 100 cwts cashewnuts, J Fachiri

Branksome Hall s—2,092 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co ; 991 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

Riverdale s—68,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,982 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 10,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand.

Cheltonian s—6,900 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 16 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 15,900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia—45 cwts Indian chutneys, 5 cases Bombay ducks, N K Jassawala ; 45 bales cow hides, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,100 lbs bristles, J H Begbie and Co ; 12 cwts canes, D S Postwalla ; 5 bales woolen carpets, F Shaw and Co ; 5 bales woolen carpets, 4 bundles woolen, carpets, K Kigg and Co ; 3 cases publication covers, A H Wheeler and Co ; 5 cases cotton curtains, 1 case brassware, L B Bhootwala; 9 cwts waste rubber, R Park and Co ; 520 cwts cottonseed oil cake, I C Oil Co ; 48 bales cow hides, 20 bales goat skins, W and A Graham ; 35 cwts fishmaws, J N Rahimtoola ; 89 cwts gum Arabic, P Jethabhoy ; 11 bales cow hides, A and E Haji Mahomed.

FOR HAVRE.

Istrar s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 55 bales cotton, New Moffusil Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1 bdle woolen carpets, G and Bendien.

Clan Fraser s—1,800 tons manganese ore Shevrajpur Syndicate.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Magdala s—2,000 cwts linseed, 8,000 cwts wheat, 230 bales coton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kalono s—100 cwts gum Arabic, B Nazir and Co ; 1,000 cwt myrabolams, J M Billimoria and Co ; 250 cwts gum Olibanum, 137 cwts wild mase, 25 cwts aloe, M Jafferbhoy ; 100 cwts gum Persian False, S Khetsee and Co.

Persia s—3 bales woolen carpets, Thos Cook and Son ; 5 bales woolen carpets, F Shaw and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Kalono s—4,000 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfel s—5 pots Rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy; 1 bdle woolen Rugs, W Wolf and Sons; 286 bales catton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—166 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 40 cwts nux vomica, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR ODESSA.

Habsburg s—37 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR CATANA.

Sicilia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS,

Sigrum s—54,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clintonia s—13,000 cwts linseed, 440 cwts rapeseed, R lli Bros.

Den of Airlie s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Sicilia s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru s—33 cwts gum Arabic, M M Essabhoy.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru s—1,250 lbs Indian condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons : 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 300 bales cotton, D Govindji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru s—100 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Arcadia s—1,600 bales cotton twist, S J David ; 900 bales cotton twist, I David ; 500 bales cotton twist, G Cotton and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 12.

Steamer Devanah from Shanghai via Colombo, Agents : P and O S N Co.—44 cases, 87 bdls gum, Benjamin ; 148 bags sago rice, 58 bdls gunnies, 662 bags betelnuts 420 cases cassia, 70 bags ginger, 8 bags nutmegs, 14 bags pepper, 3 bundles paper, 250 bags refined sugar, 350 bags sugar candy, 300 pieces sandalwood, 1,624 pieces planks, 625 bdls rattans, 254 cases green tea, 224 half chests, 131 chests 238 cases, 1 parcel, 50 packages, black tea, 4 cases cotton goods, 10 cases yarn, 338 bdls silk raw, 65 cases silk yarn, 491 cases, 4 bales, 1 box, 1 package silk goods, 1 case cotton and silk.

Steamer Dumra from Persia Gulf, Agents : M M and Co—5 budls fish, 1 case fish-fins, 20 bags gum, 15 bdls hides, 18 budls, 13 bags skins, 27 budls dates, 201 bags, 14 cases almonds, 42 bags chillies, 69 bags castor seed, 55 docras cotton raw, 1 bale cotton goods, 90 bdls wool, 1 bdl specie, 3 cases cigarettes.

Steamer Kowiet from Dubai, Agents : the Arab steamers Ltd —1 tin pearls.

Steamer Badrie from Busreh, Agents : the Arab Steamers Ltd 63 jettas, 50 cases, 9 bags, assafoetida ; 1 cask indigo, 64 bundles, 2,032 bags fish ; 78 bags gum, 2 bundles hides, 43 bundles skins, 67 bags almonds, 331 bags, 399 bundles dates, 87 bags raisins, 27 bags cotton seed, 15 bags seeds, 10 bundles corriander seed, 10 bundles, 1,043 bales cotton 315 bundles wool.

Steamer Heime from Bangkok, Agents: F.F. Campbell and Co.—402 pieces planks, pieces sleepers, 1,155 pieces teak squares, 60,729 pieces, 2,652 bundles scantling.

Steamer Shevedagon, from Rangoon, Agents I. B. Petroleum Co.—90,004 gallons burning oil, 52,684 gallons petrol, 250 casks liquid oil, 209 cases lubricating oil, 413 cases candles.

Steamer Naderi, from Hodeidah, Agents : T Morrison and Co.—10 bundles hides, 3 bundles skins, 13 bundles brass, 191 bundles sajikhar.

Steamer Lancefield, from Calcutta, Agents : T. Morrison and Co.—7,150 tons coal.

Steamer Bahadur, from Calcutta, Agent : T. Morrison and Co,—979 bundles, 348 jottas coir manufactures; 182 bags cocoanuts 588 bales gunnies, 50 bales twine, 294 bags rice, 2,020 tons coal, 61 bags, 510 bobbins copra, 986 J W Sleepers, 3 drums paint oil, 26 casks castor oil, 59 bags chillies, 1 bags ginger, 851 bags pepper, 1,240 bags turmeric, 503 bals cotton, 29 chests, 19 half-chests, tea, 4 teak squares, 98 6 bundles teak scantlings.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The market for coal shares opened very strong, half yearly reports of Raneegunge and Bansra concerts creating good impression. Business was done in the former stocks and also in Barabani, Kuardi and Standard. There was nothing in either the jute or gunny markets owing to Whitsun holidays at Home.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Son's Liverpool friend, writing on April 22nd, says.—

AMERICAN COTTON.

During the earlier part of the week under review an advancing tendency prevailed, but there seemed to be no general inclination on the part of the trade to enter the market, and the advance was utilised for the liquidation of considerable long contracts. This caused a setback, and at time of writing prices are for old crops about 15 points below the highest of the week, and for new crops, about 8 points lower.

Our new crop advices show that floods are now subsiding. Another levee breakage was reported yesterday, but the only anxiety seems to be that the crop in the Mississippi Valley may be so delayed as to render it unusually liable to weevil damage. To counteract this, early maturing seed will no doubt be largely used.

In South West Texas rains seem to be needed. The aver ge rainfall during the first 3 months of this year at 6 stations in Texas and Oklahoma is given as 6.75 inches, against 6.91 last year, and a normal precipitation of 7.35 inches. While less than normal, therefore, the deficit in the present rainfall cannot so far be considered in any way serious.

Apart from the foregoing, the weather seems to be generally satisfactory, and a New York house writes :—"Planting is now going on well, most reports being favourable. In Texas good progress has been made, and even East Texas is using fertilizers. In Louisana and Mississippi an increased acreage will be put into cotton, the fear of damage by weevil having been largely dispelled by the good results of last year's crops. There is a large demand for fertilizers. We have just seen a telegram from Albany, Georgia, saying "Chopping active," which shews an early stage."

Business in Lancashire is rather quiet at present; the undertone of the yarn and cloth market is good. Bleachers have made contracts for delivery next spring, a year distant, and we know of weavers who have sold every yard of cloth they are likely to produce this year, for the covering of which a good deal of yarn has still to be bought. These engagements enable producers to maintain an independent attitude, and the numerous enquiries being received from India shew that there is plentily of new business in the background, which will be concluded sooner or later.

A satisfactory feature is the fact that forwarding instructions are being received from the Balkan countries for goods, the shipment of which had been suspended during hostilities.

Better trade reports are to hand from Russia. Our friends there telegraph:—"Spinners hold moderate supplies of cotton. Manufacturers' position now largely improving. Expect main buying movement here during May, as Easter holiday interfering." The International Federation returns showed that Russian spinners held on 1st March only 61,136 bales American cotton, against 111,120 last year. Germany is doing an active home trade, and continues to buy fair quantities of yarn, in Lancashire. Austria and Italy have, of course, largely curtailed their production, but a turn for the better seems to be confidently expected as soon as peace is definitely concluded.

The improvement in the political outlook is reflected in the relaxing of monetary stringency. The Bank of England rate, which has stood at 5 percent for a longer period than at any time since the Crimean War, in 1854, was reduced on Thursday last to 4 1-2 per cent.

Generally speaking, therefore, present trade prospects are good, and a large consumption is assured. Athough much cotton must still be brought, however, it seems to us likely that the present favourable outlook for the new crop may have some influence with spinners, and cause them to defer purchases for the time being. In view of this, and of the general lack of enthusiasm in the speculative department of the market, while we do not by any means expect a heavy decline, we think it probable that prices will give way a little further before a new advance sets in.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Prices have fluctuated during the week in sympathy with American cotton, but Egyptian has shown greater readiness to advance, and the present features of the market would seem to point more definitely to higher prices for this growth.

Trade in fine yarns continues excellent. Our advices from Bolton speak of healthy demand, and difficulty in obtaining anything like satisfactory delivery for new contracts. Spinners' spot purchases here during the week have been larger than for some time past.

It is certain, therefore, that the present crop, which is hardly expected to reach 7 1-2 million cantars, will all pass into consumption, and consequently the new crop becomes a factor of increasing importance in the situation.

In this connection, fears are expressed with regard to the state of the Nile. A leading Alexandria merchant writes on this subject :

"If there had been no Nile reservoir, there would have been no crop for next year. Nevertheless, I hope we may have water enough for cotton although we shall not have, in any case, the deposit of Nile mud, which is so essential for enrichment of the land. The natural water comes down with its mud, constituting the best fertilizer, whereas the water from the reservoir has no mud."

Ismail Sirry Pacha, Egyptian Minister of Public Works, in presenting his report to the Government on the extremely low state of the Nile, suggested that irrigations, which usually start on 20th July, should be deferred until the end of that month, which, however, was overruled. Of cours , good crops have been raised even with alow Nile, but the absence of the river deposit may have an effect on the yield per acre, and this is therefore a factor which should not be lost sight of.

These apprehensions regarding the new crop outlook have led to considerable purchases of November delivery, and altogether the position of supply and demand seems to justify the expectation of an appreciation in values generally.

Major-General Townshend has been selected for a Brigade command in India and will be posted to Jhansi. He will be remembered in connection with the defence of the Chitral fort in 1895.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

EXTENSION OF FORT PREMISES.

The following notification is officially published :—

Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land in the City of Bombay if likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bank of Bombay for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the premises of the Bank of Bombay ; it is hereby declered that for this purpose the following plots of land are likely to be acquired in the aforesaid City :—

Plot No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the structures standing thereon, situated at the junction of Apollo Street and Green Street, containing 654 square yards or there bouts, belonging to P. C. Setna, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1011, 1074, Street Nos. 83, 85 Apollo Street and Green Street and bearing New Survay No. 9320, and bounded as follows:—

On the North by the property lately belonging to the estate of Kaliandas Kirparam, deceased; on the South by Green Street; on the East by a portion of a passage intervening between the said premises and the premises belonging to the Bank of Bombay; and on the West by Apollo Street.

Plot No. II.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the structures standing thereon, situated in the Elphinstone Circle within the Fort, containing 677 6-10 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1012, Street Nos. 87,89, and 91 and bearing New Survey No. 9320, and bounded as follows :—

On the North and South by the property belonging to the late Mr. William Moir ; on the East by the property belonging to the Bank of Bombay ; and on the West by the Apollo Street.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913 :—

	Gold Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of Mar. 1913—			
Weight in ounces	48123	161373	317749
Value in rupees	29772752	96104 31	2 16229
To the end of the month of Mar. 1913— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	6813189	1251418	5562071
Value in rupees	412903855	72295738	340012117
	Silver. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Mar. 1913—			
Weight in ounces	4912262	323387	4518275
Value in rupees	9238339	845621	84 3348
To the end of the month Mar. 1913— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	106214916	16112785	90131231
Value in rupees	2037210631	33121918	1703977 63
	Total. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Mar. 1913—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	39031621	1045032	2 603539
To the end of the month of Mar. 1913— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	516637236	10317656	510319880

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1912-1913.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard).

In the month of Mar. 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars—	.....	.....	.....
Old Rupees received from Govt. Treasuries and Depts.—	4297904	436080	4733 84
Native State coins received for recoinage into British Rupees—	.....	a98	a98
Purchased bullion received for Govt coinage—	42218(9	249 357	6688156
Defective coins (new Five Tenor cents) received for remaining from the Straits Government—	.....	.....	.....
Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard,—	31998		31998
To end of the month of Mar. 1913			
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars —	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Old Rupees received from Govt Treasuries and Depts.—	.....	1853810	18593810
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees—	27751738	7110876	8 872614
Purchased bullion received for Govt coinage—	.....	2654405	2654405
Defective coins (new Five Tenor cents) received for remaining from the Straits Government—	57012018	101646300	158659248
Joined and Examined.	.....	31998	31998
In the month of Mar. 1913.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)—	.....	.....	.....
Rupees a	14400020	9038176	23423196
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	602580	168306	771186
Five cents (remitted coin) Tale—	.....	444628	444628
Coined and Examined.			
To end of the month of Mar. 1913.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale).	.....	5572075	5572075
Rupees a	7-202161	1096 7154	1878 9315
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)—	5836703	2004138	7840814
British Dollars examined from the consignment purchased for Govt. coinage against Bar silver from Banks—	.....	1658003	1658003
Mexican dollars do.	.....	2063814	2063814
Five cents (remitted coin) Tale.—	.....	444628	444628

a British Rupees made over to Native States during the month.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Beach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and destroying Terms purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is of those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, CHE S and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 „	1710
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	170
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	140
Bank of Bengal	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Central Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	6½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12½
Central Bank of India	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 „	8½
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12·10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 10	795
Alliance	1000	00	...	1·0
Bear Mfg	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	730
Bombay United	50	250	25	52 xd
Century	100	100	3	265
Central India	500	500	70	2·65
China	100	100	...	705
Chho Silk	500	500	20	4·5
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1455
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	...	175
Coorla	1000	1·00	yr. 50	785
Crescent	100	100	4	117
Currimbhoy	250	250	12½	280
Crown	500	500	20	600
Daaid	450	250	10	495
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	4·5
Empress	500	500	...	152½
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	Nil	180
Fazulbhoy	200	50	..	107½
Framji Petit	100	1·00	25	1640
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	362½
God Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough	500	500	15	420
Hirabai	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	92½
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	50
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	145
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh	1000	619	25	680
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	1340
Kohinoor	500	500	15	755
Leopold	...	...	...	...
Laksmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1385
Madras United	1000	10·0	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsay	500	500	65	1430
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	80	3170
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	3050
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	250
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	1060
Phœnix	100	100	6	14·½
Presidency	1000	1000	...	200
Ripon	1000	1000	...	100
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	795
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills	600	600	25	1285
Sun	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan	250	250	0	28·½
Swadesh	500	500	25	16 5
Textile	500	00	0	1405
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Nil	430
do	500	500	Nil	637
Western India	1000	000	25	623

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1·00	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Broul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sachapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	50	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	127
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Jangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpur Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Muhuva	400	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar

THE WEATHER.

RAIN CONTINUES TO FALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, May 12.

Rain occurred in Lower Burma, Northeast India and the United Provinces. A few scattered falls are reported from other parts of the country, the chief falls being Barisal two inches, Calcutta three, Burdwan 1 1-2, Berhampore one, Ajmer three-quarters.

Conditions remain favourable for further thunderstorms in Northwest India. Weather is unsettled over the Bay.

Forecast: Rain is likely to continue in Burma and decrease in the United Provinces and Northeast India.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th May, 1913, giving date from the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the submontane districts of the Punjab and clear in other districts. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at Ambala. The minimum is in excess in the northwest Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0·10″ of rain. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Local rain has fallen in Rajputana. Ajmer records 0·72″. Skies are clear in upper Sind and west Rajputana and lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is above the average in the area of rainfall. Night temperature is in slight defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average in north Gujarat and Central India west. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is below the average at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—A few duststorms are recorded in Rajputana and the United Provinces but Ajmer is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. Very light showers have fallen in the extreme south during a thunderstorm and sea has become rough at Colombo. Skies have cleared in the Central Provinces but moderate cloud persists in Rajputana, Gujarat and in the north Punjab.

Some duststorms are likely in Rajputana and a few thundershowers may occur in the extreme south.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 11th ...	88·8	76·0	...	6·31
Jask	92·3	78·3	...	4·18
Muskat 11th ...	97·8	87·6	...	5·50
Multan ...	107·3	83·5	...	1·11
Rawalpindi ...	98·4	73·1	...	5·23
Lahore ...	103·4	77·2	...	3·86
Sirsa	106·3	77·0	...	2·00
Ambala ...	99·5	68·9	...	6·29
Delhi ...	105·0	73·8	...	2·37
Agra	106·0	79·5	...	2·12
Mainpuri ...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi ...	102·0	82·5	...	2·03
Cawnpore ...	107·7	75·4	0·10	4·43
Allahabad ...	110·6	72·5	0·01	4·00
Jacobabad ...	113·1	73·8	...	0·44
Karachi ...	88·0	81·0	...	1·27
Ajmer	102·6	73·7	0·72	1·10
Jaipur	104·2	81·1	...	0·42
Kotah	106·6	85·1	...	0·56
Bhuj	97·0	73·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	87·3	78·7	...	0·40
Veraval	85·6	75·3	...	0·03
Rajkot	101·1	72·8	...	0·18
Bhavnagar Para.	105·5	77·8	...	0·41
Surat	99·9	79·1	...	3·58
Ahmedabad ...	106·1	78·2	...	0·34
Deesa	105·3	73·4	...	0·44
Neemuch ...	101·3	80·0	...	0·76
Indore	100·1	77·1	...	3·74
Jubbulpore ...	102·3	78·3	...	1·43
Saugor	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	107·1	77·9	...	5·44
Khandwa	104·7	79·6	...	4·30
Akola	106·7	79·5	...	1·45
Amraoti	106·8	77·8	...	0·32
Nagpur	105·1	80·3	...	1·24
Chanda	109·5	80·0	...	6·24
Raipur	108·7	83·6	...	3·50
Bombay	91·3	81·3	...	2·62
Ratnagiri	91·8	78·9	...	10·70
Mormugao	92·0	81·2	...	3·25
Satara	89·7	81·0	...	3·24
Malegaon	103·9	72·3	...	5·07
Ahmednagar ...	100·6	67·5	...	1·18
Poona	97·0	69·8	...	3·44
Sholapur	105·3	75·1	...	1·01
Bijapur	101·7	72·8	...	2·39
Belgaum	95·8	66·0	...	2·54
Aurangabad ...	103·4	70·7	...	1·15
Nizamabad (Indar)	108·9	79·2	...	3·31
Hyderabad ...	105·8	80·7	...	1·90
Mangalore	90·8	81·8	...	6·10
Calicut	89·0	76·3	...	7·88
Cochin	92·7	78·7	...	8·81
Colombo	86·5	78·5	0·19	55·20
Masulipatam ...	101·3	83·2	...	2·27
Bellary	105·5	77·3	...	4·50
Cuddapah	10·5	84·5	...	10·33
Madras	105·5	85·0	...	11·99
Bangalore	97·3	69·8	...	5·72
Coimbatore ...	94·9	74·4	...	14·74
Trichinopoly ...	105·1	81·8	...	6·57
Negapatam	96·7	82·7	...	27·17

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. (Standard Time) on the 12th May, 1913, was 30·037 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

THIS AND THAT.

Everyone at present seems to be labouring in the throes of a fearful excitement, to have their minds occupied with anticipations of the result of an uncertain event. For some time to come endless castles will be built in Spain and numberless South Sea Bubbles floated, fated only to be pricked What is the reason of the feverish expectation, the cause of this plethora of wild cat schemes? The answer does not seem difficult. I maintain that the origin of this unhealthy uneasiness is that time-honoured institution, the 'Derby.' Poor noodles, poor doomed to be disappointed noodles, what earthly chance have the majority of the realisation of their far-fetched hopes? Year after year, with pitiable confidence having backed their opinion that they are the children of fortune, that elusive lady has denied their maternity. Yet they continue in spite of these denials to waste their substance, proving a baseless claim for alimony. Sad, very sad. But I, I the author, am in a different position; for this is the first time I have entered for these annual sweepstakes. Nervously, secretively I bought a ticket, ashamed perhaps at my inanity; but having bought it I am filled with a tremendous confidence. For I am a beginner, an amateur plunger, the greenist griffon in the grips of gamblomania. Shall I not have beginner's luck? I think so.

The General's mandate with regard to riding lessons for veterans is not only admirable as providing Bombay with a pleasant matutinal amusement but also because of the authoritative recognition of a little realised principle. The possibility of the aged forgetting the lessons of their youth and their consequent necessity for a refurbishing tutelage has hitherto been scoffed at by the greybeard. Perhaps a few of the ancients after this eminent example will be inclined to admit the error of their assumptions. A school for seniles would be a useful institution for inculcating forgotten witness. Why does not some philanthropist of advanced years recognise the need of his fellow octogenarians by devoting a portion of his ill-gotten earnings to such a worthy foundation? A charity of this kind would by members of the younger generation be looked upon with the greatest favour. To such a place they would send Father to moderate his language and Grandpapa to learn etiquette. The old wrinkled-face would be informed that he must renovate his remaining fang with a brush and not place reliance on that loathsome implement, the pick. Classes could be held in meal-time manners during which the correct absorption of a plate of soup might receive particular attention. For this purpose an alternate diet of thin and thick would be provided, until the former disappeared without suggestion of an emptying bath and the latter with an almost imperceptible decoration of the moustaches. On these lines the school curriculum would cover every activity of the day. From early morn till dewy eve our hoary-headed progenitors would be reminded of the maxims of their childhood and instructed that it is the duty of the aged to behave like gentlemen. An impossibly utopian scheme, is it not?

The Bombay flat-dweller is really a much to be pitied being as compared with the lucky possessor of a beautiful garden. He not only misses a delightful sense of landed proprietorship but is also unacquainted with the philosophical pleasures to be had from the contemplation of art-assisted nature. The non-gardener is also an exceedingly dull visitor for his ground-digging acquaintances. If by any chance he be shown over a friend's compound his abysmal ignorance of gardening principles renders him an unappreciative examiner, his fear of committing a technical "faux pas" striking him absolutely inarticulate. With a view to helping such ignoramouses, I am thinking of publishing a book of directions. That I am no tyro in agricultural authorship, witness the success of my "Turf Tips" and "Hints for Hedgers." The phenomenal sale of those extraordinary compositions has done much to embolden me in my latest venture, "The Gardener's Friend," or "Everyday Ecstasies over Other People's Plants," will be printed in convenient pocket form and contain apropos remarks for every garden feature. When, for instance, you pass your host's much prized bed of cannas you should take this directory from your pocket and cast your eye down the section headed with the third letter of the alphabet. Passing by "cabbage" and "campanula" you will come eventually to the following:—

"Canna (suitable remark:—'They come from Scotland, don't they?'—N.B. This should only be said by a pretty girl, from anybody else it would sound foolish). A mere man, noticing perhaps a red and yellow one, might say:—'Ah! that is a beautiful bi-coloured variety.'—N.B.2: If your host has been in Bombay more than six months you may notice his toes twitching through his boot. Quickly getting into extended order substitute the word 'variegated,' even at the risk of being botanically incorrect."

Walking further down the garden you might then see a clump of Bougainvillea and again referring to your pocket companion you would find:—

"Bougainvillea, S. R.:—'What is the colour of those flowers?'—N.B. If you are lucky the answer will be 'Magenta!'; they are really yeHow!", I am certain that a book of this character will supply a long-felt want.

B3.

TREAT BY A CROWN PRINCE.

From the profits of his book, "My Indian Hunting Diary," the German Crown Prince has decided to send 100 Berlin Board School children for a seaside holiday. The children will be lodged for three weeks at the Crown Princes expense, at the barracks of his Hussar regiment at Langfuhr. Danzig.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, May 5.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittance to the Home Treasury:—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...	£21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 3rd May 1913, by Council Bills	£2,733,784
Balance to be remitted from 4th May 1913 to 31st March 1914	£18,916,216

AIRMEN'S CONTEMPT OF DEATH.

ENGLAND STIRRING TO A NEW HEROISM.

You might have seen the other day a very fine figure of a man, quite unclad, warming bare toes before a fire and drinking steaming tea. An hour before he had been within seconds of an unpleasant death. But his eye was tranquil, his voice clam, and his face smiling.

He had been flying above the sea in a monoplane, and had misjudged his descent—a very easy thing to do over unruffled water. His machine captized and he was pinned under water, upside down, with a pyramid of wires and other obstacles between himself and the air. He disappeared for so long that it seemed certain he was dead. But he struggled on and reached the surface at his last gasp, with a blood-stained face.

"Thought you were 'done in,'" observes a comrade on the fireside. "Not this time," he answers as coolly and calmly as possible. The adventure had left no perturbation of his spirit.

He is an Englishman, and for professional reasons his name may not be given. His equals in pluck and cheeriness are to be found on any British flying ground. Witness the flights Army men have been making over Salisbury Plain on a freezing night with a half-moon to guide them.

The French can go one better. The case of Captain Aubry, of the French army, would be incredible if it were not officially authenticated. He was flying high at Longwy on a windy day in a Deperdussin monoplane when a sudden upward gust caught the tail of the machine and flung it up. The machine dived vertically and capsized. Captain Aubry clung to his seat with his feet towards the sky and his head towards the earth. The monoplane glided in this position until another gust caused it to dive vertically once more. At the end of this second dive the machine righted itself and the pilot found himself in his original position. This sounds incredible, but the captain's Gallic audacity added another chapter to the incident. Looking below him he saw rather broken ground. He flew another two miles before making a perfect descent on an open field!

Munchausen hardly tells a taller story But the facts in this case were verified by General Hirschauer, head of the French Air Corps, who sent his congratulations to Captain Aubry upon his coolness.

NOBLE CHEERFULNESS OF SACRIFICE.

You will comprehend that to face risks of this kind every day of your life needs a special temperament and a special philosophy. Nothing in our modern life is finer than the spread of that philosophy. These young men are striving for an 'ideal, and their parents sympathise with and encourage them. It is good to contemplate the attitude of Lady Loraine in July last and of Mr. George England only a few days ago. Each lost a son by the perils of the air. Each in the grief of their bereavement pleaded for the advancement of the cause to which their sons were given. True patriotism, this daserving the thanks of the nation for its nobleness of spirit.

Their friends, too, bear their loss with the same fortitude. You will find among our airmen a cheerfulness, a devotion, a determination which nothing can daunt. They are nothing less than explendid. I think of the men I have known—the jolly, dashing Petre ("Peter the Painter," they called him), who parished in a gale on Yorkshire marshes; the gallant Hardwicke, who ended a life roaming and adventure the world over by a fall on a suburban golf-links Rolls, Grace, Cammell, Parke, Captain Loraine, and the others who died so well; and I could not find it in my heart to with they had done otherwise than they did. They are to be numbered with Scott and Captain Oates. Their example is immortal and each of them has spread among our people something of his own glorious spirit.

The proof of that fact is all round us at the present time. There is the waiting-list for the air services; there is the intense and growing interest in the conquest of the air; there are the vast meetings who cheer to the echo the gretest hero of them all Lord Roberts; there is the public impatience and intolerance of the word-spinning and sophisms and evasions in the house of Commons; the best and most popular writers—we may instance Mr. Wells—preach the same lession; a leading article in The "Daily Mail" on "Living Dangerously" brings in hundreds of letters of approval; the Titanic anniversary recalls a tale of general heroism; and from over the sea the progress and daring of our rivals sends a challenge, a call to our blood, Lord Roberts said well and truly at Leeds that "a new spirit is abroad in England."

But the new spirit has yet to penetrate a narrow and old-fashioned section, which includes minds of the type of that of Sir Philip Burne-Jones. The "Burne—Jones spirit" sees nothing but "incitement to suicide" in the great enterprise of flying the Atlantic. It is well to contrast it with the words of Lady Loraine, who wrote on the morrow of her son's death: "I pray that the earnest wish of a sorely stricken mother, who went wholeheartedly every step of the way with her son in his untiring efforts to master the new craft, may raise that spirit of patriotism which is ever latent in all those who hold allegiance to the Crown."

REACTION AGAINST BLIND OFFICIALDOM.

We of the younger generation do not hesitate in our choice between Sir Philips philosophy and that of Lady Loraine and the airmen. We long to see our country leading the world in this great new science, which is changing all international conditions. We are interested, many of us, in engines and angles and boats that fly. We have learnt from our motor-cycles something of the petrol motor, and are impressed by it as one of the great factors of the future action and progress, the endless struggle of man against nature, the feats of air rivals and friends, the race of science in the piling up of armaments...these are the subjects we read of and mediate upon. If we are do longer joining the Territorials it is because we are impatient of shams. We not imagine why the War Office, as regards either flying or the home army, should be a byword and reproach among all the soldiers and all the fliers.

When we turn to the newspapers of one party we find in them nothing that fits our need. They are as ignorant as they are careless of the inventions of the new age. Their preoccupations are all foreign to us. Apart from our personal politics, there is something old-fashioned and fusty about the whole atmosphere. What do they think they gain by stabbing the corpse of the "food taxes" and denouncing "conscription" which nobody advocates, on the ground that what was good enough in 1850 is good enough now?

The new spirit is active. Our politicians have failed us utterly. Blind to the greatness of the new art of flying, blind for year after year to portents before their very eyes, they have not now, in the hour of their tardy awakening, the courage to admit their failure. By praising our flying men they seek to cover their own deficiencies; by praising our Territorials they seek to discredit the overwhelming case against the Territorial system. But there is a stirring in England and a challeoge from over the sea. Lord Roberts and the airmen will yet force them to their duty.—F. Ashworth Briggs in the "Daily Mail"

ADVENTURE WITH A PANTHER.

KUMAR'S ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPERIENCE.

The Maharajah-Kumar of Gidhaur, in Bihar, writes to the "Statesman" as follows:—

It was the extraordinary beauty of a May morning coupled with the passionate desire for wolf-shooting that persuaded me to take a ramble in the adjacent hillock about two miles away from our Palace. Accordingly I ordered my horse to wait for me and punctually at five in the morning I set out in the hope of trying my luck.

Half an hour's ride brought me to the place which is the favourite haunt of the wolves. Leaving the pony tied to a tree I descended the valley accompanied by the syce—who all along was carrying my gun—the only companion of my solitude. After having traversed a chain of uneven grounds we perceived at a considerable distance two small objects somewhat resembling the small jungle thickets, but a closer scrutiny revealed them to be the objects of our excursion. We tried to follow them, but in vain. They were more sagacious than we were, and no sooner did they realise us than off they went bounding and trotting and finally dwindling into dismality. It was with no little trouble that we discovered them again, but the result was the same as before. And they cleared off again before we could approach them at a decent range.

I began cursing my ill-luck when a fresh ray of hope caused by the sudden dart of an antelope close by enlightened my soul. I thought this would repay the loss, but the idea was nipped in the bud by the comparative futility of the last pursuit.

I started wandering about vaguely hoping to overtake the brutes accidentally. But all in vain. I was half inclined to ride back homeward when came a man panting with tidings of a leopard having climbed up a tree. I was struck with surprise and dismay at such a precipitant action of the brute. I therefore eagerly enquired the cause of it, and was informed that while out in his nocturnal perambulations he was confronted with one of the rustics in the small hours of the morning, who, misjudging him for a wolf, assailed him with a heavy stick. The brute on the other hand turned on him, causing some damage in his fingers and the destruction of his dhuti. The man kicked up a terrible golmal when the villagers ran to his rescue all armed with stick and swords, down to spades and axes. The panther now finding no other alternative ran up the tree, seeking refuge there. But worse thing were in store for him. And as luck would have it, he was immediately surrounded by a gang of villagers who all along were checking his flight.

It was now difficult for me to restrain my feelings, and without the least hesitation I footed the distance, leaving my horse where it was. A peculiar commotion of mind was prevailing on me, due to both the imminent danger resulting from such a hazardous undertaking and the unbounded joy on the successful completion of this unique excursion. It is needless to go into details, and I therefore leave to the discretion of my readers. However, suffice it to say, that on reaching the spot I was able to ascertain from the surroundings that my desire was bound to be fulfilled. Gradually I approached near that particular tree, and looking upward I beheld a fine panther of a tolerable size almost hugging over a branch and brandishing its long tail in the air, as if defying the spectant crowd underneath. But this defiance was immediately set at naught for I took an accurate aim and bang I hit him right over his forehead, and down he came rolling headlong on the ground.

There was no end of joy amongst the villagers at this moment who began complimenting me most cordially, but through flattery or curiosity I am unable to decide. Losing no time therefore for such a trifle, I rode back, instructing the villagers to bring my trophy safely back to my place. But to my disappointment I received my trophy at a sacrifice of an inch of its tail.

With this singular exception the novel excursion was brought to a happy close.

"WISHY-WASHINGTON."

SUCCESS OF MR. BRYAN'S "GRAPE JUICE DIPLOMACY."

Mr. Bryan's wineless dinner to the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, and the designation of official Washington by a facetious foreign journalist as "Wishy-Washington" from the subject of endless comments, satirical, sarcastic, or condemnatory, according to the point of view of the speakers.

So widespread is the controversy now raging round the goblets of unfermented grape juice, offered at that dinner to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, that the Secretary of State has been moved to issue a solemn explanation. From his point of view, he complains that the newspaper references to the wineless banquet were inaccurate, and adds that the facts are as follow:—

"This was the first dinner we have given to members of the Diplomatic Corps, and therefore the first time we came into contact with the social custom of serving wine at dinner. Seven other Ambassadors, then in the city, and their wives were invited to meet the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, and as all the male guests were from foreign countries, I thought it proper to explain to them the reason for our failure to conform to what seems to have been customary.

"Believing that the issue should be met frankly, I told them when we sat down to table that Mrs. Bryan and I had been teetotalers from our youth, as were our parents before us, and that we had never served liquor at our table. That when the President was kind enough to tender me a portfolio of State, I asked him whether our failure to serve wine would be any embarrassment to the Administration. He generously left the matter to our discretion. I expressed the hope that our friendship would be made as apparent to our guests, and our hospitality so cordial, that they would overlook this weakness in us, if they regarded it as weakness.

"My remarks were applauded by the company. We never spent a more enjoyable evening. We can, therefore, consider the incident as closed, and the custom established so far as we are concerned."

The banquet has given a tremendous advertisement to the makers of unfermented grape juice, which Mr. Bryan pronounces a most delicious and wholesome drink.

It has also definitely substituted "Grape-fruit diplomacy" for "Dollar diplomacy," the sobriquet applied to American-foreign policy under Mr. Bryan's predecessor.

OPIUM AND CRIME.

POSITION IN YUNNAN AND KUEICHOW.

Writing from North Yunnan, the correspondent of the "North China Daily News" states:—

In travelling through parts of both Yunnan and Kueichow your correspondent has lately seen enormous quantities of opium growing. In the former province some official efforts have been made to root up the crop and the people are still wondering whether they will be allowed to reap the very valuable harvest. In Kueichow, however, the farmers scarcely give a thought to official interference. In some ways this province must be one of the worst governed provinces in all the Republic. Crimes of the very worst description are committed and those in power seem to care nothing. Some very drastic changes are needed.

Spending a few days in a small town in North Yunnan, one had a good opportunity of seeing how the new order works out in an out of the way but busy place. One found that since the revolution nearly all fresh cases of foot-binding have ceased. The girls trip about the streets with natural feet as briskly as do the boys, and no one seems anxious to revert to the old crippling custom.

The new government schools in this place were largely a failure owing to lack of funds and of experienced teachers. A visit to the principal schools made one feel that much headway must be made before the young life of these country towns is properly trained. The town is a distributing centre for salt, which comes in from the neighbouring province of Szechuan. On every hundred catties of salt a likin tax of 3 dols. is paid. After passing this town a large amount of this salt is taken to Kueichow and entering that province a further likin tax of over 2 dols. is extracted. No wonder that the people grumble and are dissatisfied. This salt question will cause trouble and rightly so. It is a shame that such a necessary article of life should be so heavily taxed.

PROBLEM OF THE LEPER.

We found one interesting question perplexing the people. Leprosy is very rife and there are over 100 lepers in a small area who live by begging. They wander in groups all over the country-side and by sheer fear of their terrible disease extract food and alms. When a wedding is on there they go in large numbers and refuse to leave till well paid. Even by these means the amount gained by these poor people is not large. There is no doubt about the fear they strike into the hearts of the people. Several of the leaders of the town came asking if we could help them to solve the problem of the lepers.

A few days ago a Christian leper came asking advice. His son has been a leper for years and now cannot be far from the end. The father has faithfully nursed the son for years and now is himself a leper. A few days ago the son begged the father to give him poison that he might get away from his misery. The father was loath to do so but said "I should very much like to take the poison with him so that we might go together."

It is time something was done to solve the problem of these lepers in Yunnan, where they are so numerous. There are landlords who own great tracts of country as big as some English counties and make great riches out of tenants. They live many of them in immense buildings or castles, have everything they desire and their tenants live in ignorance, misery and sometimes terrible disease. It is time these great estates were either broken up or the feudal lords compelled to do their duty to all those who make these estates so profitable.

A disastrous crusade is being made against the beautiful golden pheasants which are so well-known in west China. The word has gone forth that their skins are sought after by foreigners and at the present rate of slaughter this beautiful bird is on the way to rapid extinction. It is a blot on western civilisation that artificial beauty should be purchased by the final destruction of much natural beauty.

SPRAWLING MEN.

The habit indulged in by men and women to-day—but particularly by men—of lolling and lounging in undignified and ungraceful attitudes has been denounced by that celebrated Londoner, Mr. C. E. Jeringham ("Marmaduke")

"The modern world belongs to the heaviest," he said. "That is why so many men loll and lounge. They 'spread' themselves regardless of the comfort or opinions of others—and oblivious of the ugliness of their attitudes. In my early days no young men would have dreamed of lounging with legs stretched out in an armchair. These new men who sprawl and lounge are the old men vulgarised. They plant themselves down firmly, push out their legs, spread out their arms and carelesss of what they look like say in effect: 'Push me out if you can or rather if you care.'

"To these loungers and lollers, it would appear that to be 'a gentleman' consists not so much in behaving as a gentleman should, but in misbehaving as 'a gentleman' does. If I wanted to put my finger on the one thing above all others that accounts for this lolling habit, I should say it is nearly all due to the loss of any kind or restraint in the new men.

"These lollers, whether they loll in armchairs in clubs, in their own homes, in hotels and restaurants, in trains, tube, 'bus, or tram, have not the instinct of good manners in them. They are often good fellows—fellows who would willingly risk their lives in pulling me out of the water if I fell into it—but they forget that I am not always falling into the water, and that one such deed does not excuse them their manners."

LADY MAGHERAMORNE SUED.

Lady Magheramorne and her son-in-law, the Hon. Arthur Saumarez, were sued in the King's Bench Division, London, on April 25 by Messrs. Brown Brothers, stock-brokers, of Copthall-court, London, to recover the balance of account alleged to be due for work done on the London Stock Exchange. Lady Magheramorne denied that the plaintiffs acted or were employed on her behalf, except with regard to the purchase of 250 Siamese Tin shares. She further pleaded that the plaintiffs looked for payment and gave credit exclusively to Mr. Saumarez, who had no authority from her to employ the plaintiffs or to act as her agent Mr. Bankes said that Mr. Saumarez had consented to judgment being entered against him. The only question remaining was whether Lady Magheramorne was liable. The orders for the business transacted were given by Mr. Saumarez, but on two occasions Lady Magheramorne took the profits. The plaintiffs were told by Mr. Saumarez that her ladyship did not desire the account to be in her name, but that she would always pay the differences. After evidence, Mr. Justice Bailhache said there was not sufficient evidence to make Lady Magheramorne responsible and he entered judgment for her with costs.

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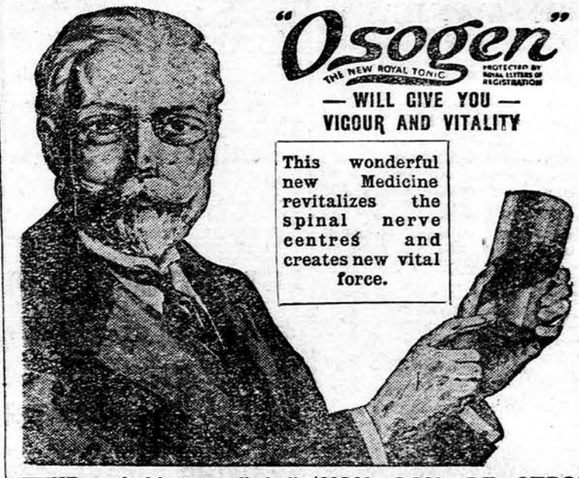

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THE
Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 13th May, 1913.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE average newspaper at Home is so fully occupied in discovering or inventing catchpenny sensations that its educational functions are overlooked and thus it happens that instructive papers, read by experts before learned societies receive scant attention and are disposed of in a few lines of small print. A case in point is the illuminating address on our sprightly neighbours, the Afghans,—who become more interesting every day—which Mr. W. Merk late I. C. S., and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Frontier Province, recently delivered before a meeting of the Central Asian Society. Of course the paper will eventually be reproduced in the Society's journal, but that journal does not reach the hands of the general public, which is thus deprived of much valuable information, Mr. Merk had prepared for it. Mr. Merk told his hearers much concerning both the people and their country, which if they e[illegible] knew they had probably forg[illegible]n. He showed that the people of Afghanistan is a conglomerate and not one compact body, consisting of different races and diverse nationalities, with rival interests and clashing animosities, each with ambitions of its own, and not held together by the common bonds of language, common descent or even religion. In Afghanistan, the common tie of Islam is much weakened by the fact that whereas in Afghanistan all Afghans and Turks are Sunnis, all the Persian-speaking elements are Shiahs. In fact Afghanistan is not a nation in the wider sense of the word; it is a nation only in the political sense and not ethnologically; it is an agglomeration of different and sometimes antipathetic units, who are combined into one political entity by the pressure of whichever race happens to enjoy predominance. Though this difficulty is not so great now as in former times, still it exists, and every Amir has to reckon with the fact.

Mr. Merk describes the Afghans in Afghanistan as an aristocracy against all non-Afghans; but, says he, among themselves, as far as may be possible, they are a democracy, for any Afghan is as good as any other Afghan, but is better than any outsider. Their pride, he finds, their arrogance, impatience, want of self-control and self-restraint, fickleness, excitability, proneness to violence, avarice, greed, restlessness, and envy and hatred of each other, are their worst features; on the other hand their martial qualities—far exceeding those of the other races in Afghanistan—their obedience to custom and tradition, their passionate love of freedom and independence, hardiness, hospitality, courage, attachment to hereditary leaders, enterprise, frugality, and power of combination, do much to counterbalance the evil side of their character. In short, they are a manly race and have more to attract the European than any other Eastern race. For military work they show marked and considerable talent; none or hardly any for civil affairs and civil administration. "The consequence is that the Afghan Government and high officers of the State, who are mainly selected from men of Afghan blood, have to depend for clerical and subordinate assistance, to a great extent upon the Persian-speaking population, which shows great aptitude for this kind of duty. To put it in a form which will be readily understood, what we should call the heads of departments are, as a rule, Afghans and Sunnis; the departmental staffs are more often than not non-Afghans and Shias—a state of things which is neither conducive to unity of purpose nor efficiency, nor improves the weak point of all Eastern Governments, the civil administration."—and which must continue till the Afghan overcomes his dislike to office work and until more Afghans receive adequate education.

Although the tendency in Afghanistan is in favour of a reference to the people in political matters, Mr. Merk, after his long and careful study of the country, is convinced that personal rule is the keynote to success. Afghans would not have their kings always on a pedestal, or hidden away in seclusion and, in proof of this, is cited the fact that the cause contributory to the fall of the Saddozai royal house was the inaccessibility of the people to its later members. They lost touch with the currents of public opinion and on the other side the people and their chiefs ceased to be personally influenced by them. The late Amir, though one of the most despotic, recognised the necessity of conciliating the Mullahs, as a body, the chiefs and elders and of consulting public opinion and of ascertaining the will of the people. His constant aim was to carry them with him. The experience of the past seventy years shows that no Amir who is wise, will take a vital step without holding an informal general election and sounding the opinion of the nation. And at a royal durbar any individual may air his views—at his own risk. Impatient of restraint as they are, they deeply admire and respect a strong, just and energetic "hakim"; accustomed to violence and turbulent by nature, they expect the maintenance of public order and security from their Government. This being so, it is somewhat remarkable that they afford no assistance in the maintenance of peace on the border, but the inconsistency of their nature and the fact that their loyalty is loyalty to the clan first, to the nation afterwards, may account for their indifference to the troubles of their neighbours. Hence, too, the inactivity of "our ally" in these matters. Still, looking back over the past lifetime of a generation, Mr. Merk thinks our relations with Afghanistan have been "on the whole satisfactory," and more than that we can scarcely expect. The British have not sought to subvert the reigning dynasty and the Amirs have been loyal to their pledges towards the British.

A FAMOUS EASTERN CORPS.

ONE of the crack corps of the East is undoubtedly the Malay States Guides, which includes in its ranks Sikhs, Punjabi Mussalmans and Pathans, who are among the best fighting material, which India produces. We regret, therefore, to hear that this famous corps has just passed through a somewhat critical period in its history, though fortunately there is now reason to hope that the ground for apprehension has been removed. We gather this information from a rather late report on the work and condition of the regiment during 1912, which is written by the Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel E. R. B. Murray. The class of recruits, which came to the corps proved as ordinarily to be good; in fact there was such a demand for places in the ranks that a good deal of discrimination in selection was possible. However, the difficulty lay not in getting recruits but in keeping them, a most serious symptom, seeing that desertions must invariably prejudice future recruitment. It is no wonder then that the officers felt some alarm when they saw the number of desertions increase from two to seventeen. The principal cause for this seems to have been one regarding pay, which has now been removed, but there are others natural to the country, which must operate to some extent always. As regards pay, the Police had received an increase and the Guides had not, but this disparity has been remedied from last New Year's Day. Of the other causes, one is the ease with which easy and lucrative work as cartmen, watchmen, and even as petty traders, can be obtained and the other, the long absence from home, which is demanded of a man in the ranks, and which is especially repugnant to a man of Indian birth. The first period of agreement is the long one of five years, and during that time no leave with pay can be granted. As compared with this a man, who enlists in the Indian army, can claim his discharge after three years, and has greater opportunities for obtaining leave. At the same time the last two causes are permanent ones, and the epidemic of desertion last year was certainly mainly due to dissatisfaction regarding pay. Consequently, it is hoped that with the removal of that grievance the number of desertions will fall to the normal. The force, it may be remarked, was composed at the close of last year of 556 Sikhs, 98 Panjabi Mahomedans, 193 Pathans, three Hindus, and one Malay. The average height of the men was 5ft. 8½ in., the average age 27 years and 8 months and their average service 5 years and 9 months. They include artilery (10 pr. guns) and infantry, but it is now officially stated that sanction has been accorded for the reorganisation of the battery as a mountain battery. This will have been completed during the present year, and will constitute an important change in the armament of a celebrated regiment.

EDUCATION AT A PREMIUM.

THE "blessings of Education" is one of the great boons "the benign British Government" is credited by over-loyal Indians with having conferred upon this vast Empire. That the blessings are appreciated by the blessed may be gathered from an advertisement appearing in the columns of the Allahabad paper which tells us there is wanted a private tutor for the sons of a nobleman in the Chhattisgarh Feudatories, 80 miles from the nearest railway station. Said tutor must possess a good knowledge of English and Sanskrit with experience as a teacher. Not a great deal as things go, yet for such a tutor the nobleman is prepared to pay the princely salary Rs. 30 per mensem, exclusive of provisions—ten rupees per qualification. We do not know how many sons the nobleman is father to, or whether he hopes for more. And one further point troubles us, which is: what is meant by thirty rupees exclusive of provisions? Are they to be added free, at a price, or to be docked from the princely salary? Anyhow the applicant is to apply stating age and qualifications, with copies of testimonials. But it is not stated whether applicant is to pay postage out of his salary, or whether he is to travel the eighty miles from the nearest railway station at his own expense or at that of the nobleman, who is so anxious to do well by his sons.

ANTARCTICA.

CAPTAIN DAVIS of the Mawson Relief Steamer, Aurora, in an interview in Australia, has expressed the opinion that good will result from his failure to bring away the explorer. He thinks scientific results of the expedition will be increased considerably by the observations of Dr. Mawson and his companions during their enforced stay in the Antarctic. "It is," he said, "evident, from the wireless messages received from the main base, that the members of the party are doing useful work by supplementing the records obtained last year. The duplication of results thus gained will be of special value in the collation of the magnetic and meteorological records, which are exceptionally interesting. A matter which will aid very greatly the progress of the work is the establishing of a fundamental meridian at the main base. This is now being carried out by Mr. Barachi of the Melbourne University, who is arranging to transmit time signals from Melbourne via Macquarie Island station, to the Antarctic." It is, of course, well to look at the matter philosophically, but we imagine that Dr. Mawson and the people who sent Captain Davis out would have been more satisfied if they had brought him and his companions safely back.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua," with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

WE hear that Mr. J. P. Chrystal has been selected as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

MILITARY MATTERS.

BRITISH LAND FORCES.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 25.

The conclusion of the debate on Army affairs in the House of Lords was no less interesting than the commencement, to which I referred last week. Lord Haldane spoke with the cheery optimism which has characterised all his utterances on the military position of the country since he did a little clear thinking and evolved the present organization of our Land Forces. For that organization he deserves the greatest credit, it leaves little to be desired except in one point. It neither provides sufficient numbers, nor ensures the proper training of the numbers it does provide. If, as the originator thought, the voluntary spirit in England had been sufficiently strong to keep the corps up to full strength, and there had been sufficient enthusiasm amongst those enrolled to ensure that the opportunities for training were utilized by every Territorial to the uttermost, then there would have been not only no cause for complaint, but every reason to congratulate the noble author of the scheme on the result of his clarity of thought. These two hypotheses, however, have not been fulfilled, and though Lord Haldane always comes up smiling, ready to defend his bantling against the slings and arrows of outrageous criticism, he finds it an increasingly difficult task, to judge by some of the arguments he has of late brought forward. The Army Council will hardly thank the late War Minister for his explanation of how they arrived at the numbers necessary for the Expeditionary Force and the Army for Home Defence. "I will tell you," he said, "how the numbers of the Territorial Force and the Expeditionary Force came to be calculated. The 160,000 men—the Six Divisions—of the Expeditionary Force owe their origin to no calculation of what sort of army we should require on the Continent, or in any other particular place. We have carried out the Cardwell system, and that gave us seventy-four battalions for Home Defence. We had these numbers, and we organized them.

"So it was with the Territorial Force, we looked about to see not how little we could get in Territorial numbers, but how much. We found, or we thought we found—and I still think we calculated rightly—that we could get over 300,000." Our military forces, therefore, bear no relation to our military needs. The result of all the clear thinking has been to provide us with an army for Home Defence and an expeditionary which, like Topsy, "growed." If this be considered clear thinking in legal circles, it certainly is not what would be understood by the term at Camberley or Quetta. Policy governs armaments, and a consideration of the national policy, and the possibilities inherent therein should precede the settlement of the strength of the military establishment. Assuming, but not asserting, that the Cardwellian system was based on a full consideration of the political situation in the early seventies, it follows that our present military establishment ignores the changes that have taken place during the past forty years, and on Lord Haldane's own showing, the necessity for a reconsideration of our military needs is essential even if we only take recent happenings, the changes that have been brought about in the distribution of political and military power by the war in the Balkans, changes which may have a most important bearing on our position in Egypt and in the Mediterranean; the enormous increases that have been made and are still being made in the military armaments of the great continental Powers; the decrease in our relative superiority in sea power, the increasing rapidity of sea transport and the increased carrying capacity of ships suitable for transports: the rapidity and accuracy of aerial reconnaisance and the facilities afforded by wireless for the rapid transmission of information.

As regards the Territorials, what Lord Haldane evidently intended to convey was that the number, 317,000, was fixed with the utmost liberality as regards our actual needs for home defence—"Let them all come, a few thousands more or less will make no difference; we may as well get all we can, it will look better!" Then 100,000 were allotted to garrison duty, and the remainder divided by three, a hypothetical figure representing the relative values of trained and partially trained troops, and the result, 70,000, gave the number of possible invaders, or raiders. In these circumstances of course, as Lord Haldane explains, it does not really matter that even on paper the Territorials only muster 250,000. It is impossible to believe that the Army Council, or the military experts on the Committee of Imperial Defence were responsible for more than doing their best with clearly defined limits of numbers and cost laid down for them by the War Minister and now that he has allowed the feline to escape from the sack, they will hardly appreciate the use which has been made of their expert opinion on the needs of the Empire, expressed on various occasions during the past few years. If two hundred, or two hundred and fifty thousand were sufficient for home defence, it seems strange that a Government with the watchword of retrenchment of all superfluous expense should have laid down a standard of strength so much in excess of requirements. It is to be hoped that the present review of the situation by the Imperial Defence Committee will be carried out on a different basis and that our future military requirements will be deduced from an appreciation of the situation as it exists at present. Foreign armies are increasing every year in efficiency and numbers. They represent carefully worked out estimates of military requirements, and they are organised to fulfil certain well defined duties. It is for the Committee of Imperial Defence to decide what the military needs of the Empire are, and for the Government to see that sufficient provision is made for those needs. There is no fear that the country would be behindhand in supporting any measures that might be necessary for the security of the Empire, even though they meant a further increase to the twenty-eight millions annually spent on the Army, or the introduction of a measure of compulsion to complete the establishments of the Home Defence Forces to the full number, that may be decided upon as essential to the safety of these islands. If Lord Haldane meant what he said, when he used the phrase, "let us take counsel together," and that suggestion were put into practice, many of the difficulties that beset the path of the Army Reformer, would disappear or be smoothed over.

The feeling against national service is lessening gradually, and that it does not lessen more quickly is due partly to the optimistic utterances of the War Minister and largely to the persistence with which he and his colleagues keep telling the country, that any form of compulsion in the matter of military service for defence is contrary to the national spirit. If having taken counsel together, the leaders of the two great parties in the state were agreed that the situation demanded a thorough overhaul of our Army system, whereby efficiency and readiness for any emergency at any time would be assured, and hypothetical elements so far as possible eliminated, the country would endorse any action that it was considered necessary to take. But as long as there are those in responsible position, who are ready to make light of possibilities, and proclaim the excellence of their patching up of a forty-year-old system conceived in totally different circumstances, so long will the *vis inertiæ* of the British Public continue to make it almost impossible to organise our military forces on a basis of efficiency and economy. Nobody pretends that we should require or attempt to maintain a standing army on the Continental plan. The forces we require are small, very small in comparison, but should be proportionately efficient. So far as training is concerned, there is little to complain of in our Regular Army, whatever may be said of our troops for Home Defence, but in other respects there is much that might be improved—its armament for instance, the shortage of horses for the mounted branches and transport, the large proportion of immature lads in the ranks, the shortage of officers, and the increasing difficulty of filling vacancies, the insufficiency of the Reserves, and the completion of the wipe out of the old Militia by the dwindling of the Special Reserve. There is plenty of work in the matter of reform, but the basis of all should be a careful review of the situation and the military requirements involved not an attempt to make military requirements square with existing military forces. The outcome, therefore, of the special deliberations of the Committee of Imperial Defence will be awaited with interest, though not, perchance, with any high hopes. It is well to avoid disappointment.

The London Corps of the Territorials have been, till lately, about the most successful in maintaining their numbers at approximately their full establishment, but there has been so heavy a falling off recently, that the County Association, having failed to make good the losses, have adopted a resolution that some form of compulsion has become necessary, as it has been found impossible, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts to keep units up to their strength. As this resolution was adopted in response to a communication from the Council of Territorial Associations, it is evident that the Council is collecting statistics and information prior to making a strong representation on the unsatisfactory position of the Force at the present time, and the poor prospects of any improvement in the future. In the meantime the new outfit allowance for officers of the Territorials, doubling the old rate of £20 has come into operation, and Colonel Seely has been promising to provide more range accommodation in the near future. The new rate of outfit allowance will in average corps only leave the young officer some £10 out of pocket on joining instead of the £30, which was found to deter many eligible young men from accepting commissions. It is to be hoped that in selecting ground for the promised new ranges an effort will be made to avoid the vicinity of those strict Sabbatarians, who object to musketry being carried out on the only day on which in many cases it is possible for the Territorial soldier to get away from his civil duties for sufficient time of day-light to put in his qualifying practices for efficiency.

The announcement that the King will give a Challenge Cup to be competed for annually as the first prize in the Officers' Jumping Competition at the Royal Naval and Military Tournament, will be much appreciated, and, it is to be hoped, will lead to this competition being taken more seriously in the future than in the past. The jumping at Olympia wants just a little more practice both for man and horse than most of our Army competitors in the past have seen fit to give. Both may be fine performers in the hunting-field, but fail when it comes to the ring, the work in which is a thing apart, requiring special preparation. There is no reason why we should not show up as well as foreign competitors in these shows if this fact were recognised, and due attention paid to selection and schooling. Where our men have failed has been illustrated year in and year out at Olympia. It is time that the lesson was taken to heart and impressed by Commanding Officers on those who desire to enter. If the same supervision were given to the entries as is done in the case of the selection of a

(*Continued on page 8.*)

THE BALKAN INDEMNITY.

ALLIES ASK FOR HUGE FIGURE.

GREEKS & BULGARS CEASE FIGHTING.

PEACE DELEGATES TO BE SENT TO LONDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11.

The Allies demand an indemnity of sixty millions sterling.

It is believed that all the Powers now agree with the Russian view in favour of some indemnity which, however, will be a small one.

SALONIKA, May 12.

Fighting between the Greeks and Bulgarians on the line between Anghera and Leftera ceased on Saturday by mutual consent. The Greeks lost sixty soldiers killed and wounded. It is believed that the Bulgarian losses were greater, they losing, in addition, many prisoners.

ATHENS, May 12.

The Allies' reply to the Powers' latest Note will be presented to-morrow. The Allies agree to cease hostilities and to send peace delegates to London. They regret, however, that the Powers have not taken into consideration the reservations of the Allies, which touch on questions of vital interest to them.

TROOP TRAINS COLLIDE.

LONDON, May 12.

A message to the *Times* from Salonika states that two Bulgarian troop trains collided on Saturday night between Drama and Buk. It is estimated that one hundred were killed, and three hundred others injured.

ANTI-JAPANESE BILL.

AMERICANS REALISE GRAVITY OF SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Mr. Bryan, in a long message to the Governor of California requesting him to withold his signature to the Land Ownership Bill, says:

"If you do so, President Wilson will be willing to co-operate with you in a systematic effort to discover and correct any evils existing in connection with land-ownership by aliens."

A message to the *Morning Post* from Washington says that, as the result of the conference between Mr. Bryan and Viscount Chinda yesterday, the Government has resolved to make a final appeal to Governor Johnson not to sign the Bill, though there is little hope of his acceding. The Government in the last twenty-four hours has realised the strain put on diplomatic relations with Japan by the Bill. In consequence of Viscount Chinda's vigorous protest, men prominent in the administration, have admitted to the *Morning Post's* correspondent that the situation is serious, though there is no danger of diplomatic relations being broken off, at least at present.

JAPANESE IN S. AMERICA.

NEW COMPANY DESPATCHING 20,000 MEN.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 11.

Fifteen hundred Japanese labourers have landed at Santos. They are an advance guard sent by a new Japanese company, with a capital of a million yen, which has been organised to settle twenty thousand Japanese labourers in the Iguape Valley, Sao Paolo, for the cultivation of rice, tea and silk on a large scale.

WADIA MARRIAGE SUIT.

ARTICLE AND COMMENT IN THE "TIMES."

LONDON, May 12.

The *Times* to-day publishes a special article from its Bombay correspondent warning English girls against the dangers of mixed marriages with non-Christians in India, which danger has been notably illustrated by the case of the Bombay Parsi, Nusserwanji Pestonji Wadia, in which his English wife has sued for restitution of conjugal rights.

The *Times*, in an article on the subject of this case, says that it is not surprising that the decision in this case evoked indignation in India. The journal says that if this decision is submitted to and upheld by the Judicial Committee, that something must be done to end a scandal which is certain to be repeated.

"We cannot hope for the unification of the many different systems of marriage law in India and the Colonies, but surely remedies can be found, which will punish and defeat a flagrant wrong without offending racial prejudices and religious convictions."

DISASTROUS TYPHOON.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The most disastrous typhoon that has occurred for years in Manila has caused many wrecks. Fifty-eight lives also are known to have been lost.

TRIPLE ENTENTE.

SHALL SPAIN BE ADMITTED?

REPORTED OFFER BY KING ALFONSO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 12.

King Alfonso returned to Madrid from Paris to-day. His Majesty received a notable ovation.

Both the Paris and Madrid Press tend to take up the suggestion that Spain enter the Triple *Entente*. The *Gaulois* quotes its Madrid correspondent as saying that King Alfonso made a definite offer to M. Poincare, the French President. The message adds, "It is decided that Spain will enter the Triple *Entente*."

The Spanish newspaper *Imparcial* says, however, that while admitting that public feeling is favourable to the alliance, the alliance belongs to the future, which is still not clear.

CRUISER ON THE ROCKS.

PORTUGUESE WARSHIP BADLY DAMAGED.

HONG KONG, May 12.

The Portuguese cruiser "Adam Astor" struck a rock near Dumbell Island this morning. The vessel sent urgent wireless messages for assistance. H. M. Destroyer "Otter," with two tugs and the Portuguese gun-boat "Patria" have gone to her assistance.

LONDON, May 12.

H. M. Destroyer "Otter" has returned from Dumbell Island and reports that the Portuguese cruiser, "Adam Astor," has suffered extensive damage. The crew and stores have been transferred to the cruiser "Patria."

It is hoped that further salvage will be effected.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

HYDE PARK MEETING BROKEN UP.

LONDON, May 12.

A meeting in Hyde Park yesterday, organised by male Suffragists, was broken up by the mob, who, thrusting the police aside, overturned the cart, which served the speakers as a platform. The police rescued the speakers with difficulty, after they had been roughly handled.

DUBLIN, May 12.

A number of Suffragettes surrounded Mr. Dillon, M.P., in the streets here on Saturday. He told them he would vote against them every time. Early yesterday morning the windows of his house were bombarded with stones. No arrests were made.

ARMAMENTS.

APPEAL FOR FRANCO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, May 11.

A conference of French and German Socialists, which is meeting at Berne, and is being attended by 98 members of the French Chamber, and 33 members of the Reichstag, has adopted a proposal of Herr Liebknecht, appealing to the Swiss Government to take the initiative with a view to arriving at a Franco-German understanding for the restriction of armaments.

MR. McKENNA'S RULES.

FRENCHMAN FLIES THROUGH ALL OF THEM WITHOUT HARM.

LONDON, May 12.

The French aviator, Mr. Brindejong, arrived at Hendon yesterday from Bremen. He was not molested. He had infringed, apparently unwittingly, almost all the regulations recently framed by Mr. McKenna in connection with foreign aircraft landing in Britain.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 11.

The death is announced of Mr. Patrick Meehan, M. P.

[Mr. Patrick Aloysius Meehan was born at Rosenallis, Queen's County, in 1852; he was educated by a private tutor and at the Christian Brothers' Schools, Maryborough. He joined the staff of a Nationalist organ published in Queen's County—the "Leinster Independent"—and was a member of the Queen's County Independent Club, then the centre of a vigorous national life in the Midlands of Ireland. He relinquished newspaper work, and entered, on what proved to be a successful commercial career. On the foundation of the Land League, Mr. Meehan became an active and strenuous organizer, and was one of the first of the "suspects" arrested under Forster's Coercion Act. In 1881 he was elected Poor Law Guardian, and in the following year was appointed chairman of the board, and was subsequently examined before a committee of the House of Lords on Poor Law Reform, and later on was a witness before the Parnell Commission. He acted for some years as chairman of the Maryborough Town Commissioners, and afterwards became chairman of the Urban Council and chairman of the County Council of Queen's County. He was also chairman of Queen's County Infirmary Committee and Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, and a member of the Committee of Management of the District Asylum and Mountmellick and Abbeyleix Rural District Councils.]

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

POLO REFORM.

HURLINGHAM CLUB'S DECISION.

LARGER REPRESENTATION FOR INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 12.

As the result of representations, which a deputation from clubs affiliated to the County Polo Association has made to the Hurlingham Club on the subjects of the formation of a National Association and future legislation, the Hurlingham Club Committee announces that it is prepared to make alterations in the Club rules, providing for the increased representation of the County Association of Ireland, of the Army and of India, also providing for increased representation from the Dominions and the Crown Colonies, if desired. Final rescision of the rule which requires the members of the Hurlingham Polo Committee to belong the Hurlingham Club. All outside members of the Committee will receive free temporary membership.

The Hurlingham Committee adds: "Having enquired as closely as the time permitted, regarding the feeling of the polo world, we feel sure that the County Association will agree, as representatives of the Army, of India and of Ireland have generally agreed, that the above alterations will fulfil all requirements."

Replying to the deputation, the Committee contended that the demand for a National Association was not generally supported in the polo world. Hurlingham was established in the same position with regard to polo, as Marylebone was in regard to cricket, and polo players here and in other countries were similarly satisfied with Hurlingham as the polo authority. The Club was not prepared to surrender that authority to any body or association, though it would gladly offer to make the above concessions, welcome the affiliation of other clubs, and consider any further concessions, which polo players might propose for the good of the game and for its harmonious management.

HEALTH OF KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 12.

During the first quarter of the current year the public health of the city of Karachi has been exceptionally good, so far as plague is concerned. There were only 35 cases with 21 deaths during this quarter, whereas, in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, 547 cases and 475 deaths were reported. Since the outbreak of plague in Karachi for the last seventeen years, it is only in this year's first quarter that so small a number as 21 deaths from plague has been recorded.

WIRELESS ON SHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

There are at present about fifteen ships with wireless installation in the Hooghly. This is almost a record, as compared with the number during the same periods of past years. The first ship to introduce wireless into Calcutta was "Birkenfels," which visited Calcutta in the month of January, 1911.

CHINESE QUARRELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

At the High Court, this afternoon, before Justices Imam and Chapman, an application for bail was made on behalf of Chinkun Chong and another Chinaman, who are being prosecuted in the Calcutta Police Court, for assault and robbery. This is one of the cases which arose out of the dispute between the Chinese residents in Calcutta representing the Imperialists and the Republicans. The complainant is a shoemaker, and it is alleged, while he was coming from the market, the accused assaulted and robbed him of Rs. 9.

Their Lordships issued bail.

A BRIEF STRIKE.

NATIVE FIREMEN ON THE G. I. P. R.

Telegrams were received in Bombay and Igatpuri on Sunday that about 200 native firemen suddenly struck work at Bhusawal, Kasara, Itarsi, Nagpur and other centres on the G. I. P. Railway.

To work the trains about 50 European firemen were deputed to the various centres from Bombay and Igatpuri, and traffic was continued though some goods trains could not be worked.

On enquiry it was ascertained that the native firemen had been grumbling about the treatment they received at the hands of their immediate superiors. They also believed and asserted that they had to remain on duty for 25 to 35 hours continuously and sometime when they had just finished their journey they had to start on another, without a break for rest. They believed there was a want of sympathy for them, and as they could not bring these small matters to the ears of the superior officials, hoped that a strike would mend matters.

As soon as the officials had assured the men that their complaints would be heard and grievances removed, they resumed work and the strike only lasted for a few hours. The mail and passenger trains were not at all affected by the strike, and they ran up to their proper time.

FIRE AT LUCKNOW.

EXPLOSION AT GIRLS' SCHOOL.

CAUSED BY CARELESSNESS OF A BEARER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, May 12.

A serious fire broke out at the La Martiniere Girls' School on Saturday night. A school bearer carrying a naked light walked into the room containing the gas-plant where forty gallons of petrol were stored and as a result there was an explosion. The room was at once set on fire, the whole gas-plant being burnt down. In ten minutes the fire brigade was on the spot and, although the fire lasted two hours, the timely appearance of the brigade prevented the flames from spreading. The bearer was the only person injured.

CHARGE AGAINST ATTORNEY

APPLICATION FOR REMOVAL FROM THE ROLLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

At the High Court, before Mr. Justice Chaudhury, an application was made on behalf of Kusum Kumari Dassi for a rule on an attorney of the High Court, whose name did not transpire, to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls. The application arose out of a suit which was disposed of the other day by his Lordship. The attorney in question wrote out a promissory note for nine thousand rupees for Kusum Kumari, who was an executrix of one Nilmony Pal, and drew up a plaint on it in which he made a statement that in April 1906 a sum of nine thousand was advanced and paid to the defendant in that suit. One Kuchil Sen, witness to that promissory note, subsequently brought a suit against the attorney who filed a written statement which showed that the plaint which the attorney drew up was an untrue document. Moreover the money was said to have been advanced to one who was one of the clients to of the attorney. It was alleged that the attorney on behalf of one client got a promissory note executed for another client for rupees nine thousand, when only rupees three thousand was advanced.

As the Registrar had already written to the attorney, asking for an explanation, his Lordship wanted to see the explanations before passing orders.

STORM AT CALCUTTA.

STREETS FLOODED WITH WATER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Yesterday, for the third day in succession, Calcutta was visited by a violent Nor'wester. The downpour was torrential, with a heavy gale lasting over two hours. The whole of Calcutta was flooded, streets were under water till ten at night and the tram service was suspended for over three hours.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 12.

Captain H. C. Strong, 45th Sikhs, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Lieut.-Col. Hendry, Commandant 81st Pioneers, is granted an extension of tenure to the 11th November 1914.

Lieut.-Col. Rimington is appointed as Commanding Royal Engineer in the Military Works Services.

Major Farmar, No. 59th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 104 Heavy Battery at Campbellpore.

Major Kirkpatrick, No. 101 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to No. 59 Company, at Rurki.

Major Bushe, No. 77 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden, is transferred to No. 101 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta.

Major Elderton, 108th Infantry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

Col. Caruana is appointed Judge Advocate-General in India, Major Brownlow as Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Southern Army, and Major Nicholas, 95th Infantry, as Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Army Headquarters.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

(By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.)

The Officer Commanding, 1st Bn., The Sherwood Foresters, is authorised to pitch six I. P. Private Tents on the Cooperage Ground, from 18th to 26th instant, for recreation purposes.

The members of the Imperial Forest Service, past and present, have decided upon the institution of a Forest dinner to be held annually in London. The first dinner will be held on Thursday, 17th July, at the Cafe Royal.

In the Beresford Polo Tournament at Simla, the Viceroy's Staff, Patiala (two (teams), and local teams formed in Simla for the occasion, will probably provide the players; the handicapping system will be used. The Polo Week is from the 23rd to 30th May.

MATHERAN NOTES.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE RACE-COURSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, May 10.

I have not seen the thermometer this week, but there is no question that the weather is more pleasant and comfortable. On one or two nights we have had a mist, which has done no good to the numerous articles most of us have got in the habit of leaving on the verandah. Tennis, ponies and rickshaws provide us with our staple out-door amusements. Walking is not very popular, as the shady lanes are none too breezy and the roads are dusty.

Matheran has a paper all to itself, entitled "Matheran Jottings," owned and published by Miss Jai J. Mehta and sisters. It appears rather difficult to fill the paper with local events. In the last issue I saw, which was published on May 7, no public event of any kind was chronicled in its pages and we have had to be content with the lucubrations of an "Old Bachelor" on the translation of the lady proper into the modern woman, and with the somewhat heavy humour of a correspondent who suggests the importation of crocodiles in order that they may water the dusty roads with their tears. While on the subject of papers I was startled to discern in a contemporary daily not far from the "Military Gommenta" (sic) Mahableshwar (sic again) Notes. I was flattered, if not delighted, to find on perusal that they were nothing more or less than my own notes on Matheran written for you, Mr. Editor, my own poor notes, with all names omitted that would stamp them as applicable to Matheran alone, and not over much attention paid to sense and connection in the process. It was a soothing thought that no acknowledgment was made to your paper of the loan, for in the ragged undress in which they appeared I would rather they bore some one else's label.

But all this is not Matheran, nor is it padding. If we have done little this week we have much to look forward to.

MATHERAN AMATEUR LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The committee of the above chanpionship, with a view of enabling competitors to go in for more than one event, have decided, in addition to the open championship, in singles for ladies and gentlemen respectively, to hold the under mentioned open tournaments, provided at least six couples enter for each event:—(a) Ladies' Doubles, (b) Mixed Doubles, (c) Gentlemen's Doubles.

The value and number of the prizes will depend on the number of couples entering for each tournament.

The entrance fee has been fixed at rupees six (Rs. 6) per couple. The entrance for these three tournaments will close on Saturday, 17th May, at 6-30 p. m. The drawings for the tournaments will take place at the European Gymkhana on Saturday, 17th May, at 6-30 p.m. The tournaments will begin on Monday, 19th May.

The members of the Gymkhana at their meeting on the 6th May transacted the following business:—

1. In accordance with rule 9 of the Gymkhana rules, the following members were elected to be the Committee for the season:—Mrs. A. De C. Scott, Mr. D. B. Binning, Mr. W. A. M. Lattey, Lieut. J. L. Longstaff, R. N., the Honorary Secretary.

2. Mr. D. B. Binning was nominated to serve on the committee of the Matheran Amateur Lawn Tennis Open Championship, vice Major O. L. Robinson, R.A.M.C., resigned.

3. The following tournaments are arranged for the present season:—(a) Ladies' Singles (Handicap), (b) Ladies' Doubles (Handicap), (c) Mixed Doubles (Handicap), (d) Gentlemen's Singles (Handicap), (e) Gentlemens' Doubles (Handicap), (f) Mixed Doubles (Handicap American system). The Committee to draw up the necessary rules and to make all arrangements for the tournaments.

4. The prize for Mixed Doubles (Handicap) was kindly offered by Mrs. A. E. L. Emanuel.

5. The prize for Ladies' Singles (Handicap) was kindly offered by Mrs. C. C. Morison.

6. The Collector of Kolaba District and Mrs. A. E. L. Emanuel were permitted to be "At Home" to all the visitors of Matheran at the Gymkhana on the 24th May. (Finals of the Open Championship to be played on this day.)

I read of "a generous and thoughtful offer" to the Jalbhoy Sett Parsi Gymkhana, in the form of a prize from Mrs. Morison, the Superintendent's wife, for Ladies' Singles (Handicap) open to lady members. Rumour has it that Mr. Binning will be the hope of the men of the European Gymkhana in the fight for the championship and Mrs. Scott, the pride of the ladies, but rumour is not always a George Washington.

OLYMPIA.

We are to have no races this year and we have no cause to grumble. We are amongst those who suffer that those who come after may benefit. Briefly, we have no race-course. The glory of Olympia is temporarily eclipsed as it is under repair. The repairs, however, look as if they were going to be thorough enough to deserve the title of an original work. Substantial walls are being built and the course is being levelled at considerable expense as it means cutting into solid rock at some places. All honour to the Municipality for its enterprise! May visitors open their purses wide to the appeal for subscriptions, for enterprise coupled with empty pockets can do little and our Councillors announce that they are not in a position to bear the cost of the improvements. Advance, ye millionaires! In this as in other things, as "Matheran Jottings" remarks with unparalleled acumen and originality, "Bis dat quo cito dat." Here end our Latinity and our notes. Go forth ye children of the cyclostyle, born to the music of cool breezes whispering through the shady trees, and be not twice born in a borrower's pages, loaned lines from lovely Lonavla or purloined penpricks from the proud portals of peaceful Panchgani!

INDIA AND NAVAL DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 12.

At the last meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, the Committee heartily supported the Madras Chamber's resolution on India and Naval Defence and agreed with the Madras Chamber that the contribution out of Indian revenues should be earmarked for India's needs without detailing the exact manner of expenditure or interfering with the admiralty control.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

WHITE POLICY AND PEARLING.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, April 28.

Having been continuously engaged for 25 years on the North-West coast, during which time he has built up several fine pearling fleets, Captain Talboys, lately master of the s.s. Karrakatta, has given to a press representative his views on the coloured labour question in connection with pearling. Captain Talboys unhesitatingly stated that the white diver was an impossibility. He had, he said, always hoped that the white man would be a successful diver, but after a very lengthy experiment the idea had been abandoned. The divers, six or eight of them, who were brought to Australia by the master pearlers from Sebie Gorman and Co. and Henkie and Co., submarine engineers in England, about two years ago, were all either dead or paralysed. The Government, early last year, issued a manifesto stating that after January of this year no Asiatic divers would be allowed to operate in Australian waters. When this time expired a further Government minute was issued extending the time until 12 months later, and this alteration was apparently a sign that even the Government saw the impossibility of bringing about the desired change. Many persons were of the opinion that the master pearlers had opposed the idea of securing white divers, but that this was not so was shown by the fact that the Pearlers' Association, consisting of men interested in about four hundred boats, formed a scheme whereby each boat was to contribute £5, towards the establishment of a training school for white divers. A schooner and a fleet of six luggers were procured, and all preparations were made to give white men a good training for the diving occupation. In the British Isles, and throughout Australasia invitation to men desirous of learning the work were advertised, but not one application was received. In order to assist the master pearlers in shouldering the additional expense caused by the employment of the white diver, the association approached the Government with a request that it should offer a subsidy for all shell raised by whitemen, but this was refused, and apparently, beyond issuing notices prohibiting the employment of the Asiatics, the Government was prepared to do nothing. Captain Talboys detailed the results of his own personal experience with the white diver. A lugger with the white diver and white tender, and with an Asiatic in charge to direct them to the pearling grounds, was sent out. In another lugger, with his Asiatic diver and tender, the captain followed and anchored about 20 yards away from the other boat. After having taken about half an hour to adjust his apparatus—the Japanese with Captain Talbot had done this while the boat was going to the location—the white diver descended, and after five minutes he came up again empty-handed. Meanwhile the Japanese had been under 12 the water for 10 minutes and had raised large shells, weighing about a quarter of a hundred-weight. The Japanese after 10 minutes descended again and brought another load to the surface. Meanwhile the white man had been resting for half an hour. Again the white man descended, and spent eight minutes under water, but on his reappearance he had no shell with him. Throughout the afternoon the Japanese made two dips to the white man's one and finally, having raised nothing in four dips, the white man left. As the result of a year's diving, the best returns of any of the white divers did not exceed a ton, whist the average yield of an Asiatic's work was between four and five tons. When it was considered that the Asiatic worked from £2 to £3 per month plus a commission on shell raised while the white man received £14 per month with a similar commission, in addition to which the cost of keep for the white man was about three times that expended on the Asiatic, one could understand that in the circumstances, the master pearler was not unreasonable in his request that the Government opposition to the Asiatic diver should be recalled. When asked what he thought would be the result of carrying into effect the Government's proposal to abolish Asiatic divers, Captain Talboys stated that he had no doubt, that so far as Australia was concerned, the pearling industry would no longer add to the revenue of the country, for master pearlers would have to shift their headquarters to Kopang or some other of the islands in its vicinity, and conduct their operations under the Dutch flag.

"LORD WOLSELEY'S NEPHEW."

On board the German mail steamer Roon' on the way home to England is Captain Harry Cox, with his wife. Captain and Mrs. Cox are a modest, homely elderly couple, and very few of their follow-passengers in the second saloon would have suspected that they had recently inherited two vast fortunes running into something like £1,500,000 were it not for the fact that the news of their good luck received world-wide publicity. Captain Cox, who is 64 years of age, is a master mariner, and until recently he and his wife had been living in a two-roomed weatherboard cottage on a station near Bungendore, about 190 miles from Sydney. About 20 years ago he was a well-known figure on the New South Wales coast, he having served as second mate on the steamer Leura under Captain Payne. For some years he followed his calling on the New South Wales coast, after which he settled down in business as a storekeeper in North Sydney. In January last Captain Cox received the first news that he was to inherit a fortune. His brother, Colonel Cox, died in Dublin, and when the solicitors located the captain through the post office, they notified him that he would inherit his brother's vast estates. The captain took his good fortune quietly, and remained in his humble cottage at Bungendore until he received a cable message advising him that his brother's estates were valued at £1,400,000, and that he was the sole inheritor. Captain Cox then decided to go home, and just when he was making preparations for departure he unexpectedly received the news that he had an interest in a second big estate, and would probably succeed to the title of the late Lord Wolseley, who was his uncle. Apparently the title is to be contested, as Captain Cox was requested by the solicitors to leave for London at once. Captain Cox's brother, Colonel R. C. Cox, who was close upon 70 years of age when he died, held a vast estate near Dublin, one of the oldest estates in Ireland. When the father of the brothers Cox died over 30 years ago, he left the estate to the elder brother, and the sum of £100,000 to the younger, Captain Cox. When the latter received this big amount he was a young captain in the British army. He resigned and after a trip around the world he decided to take to the sea. It was his ambition to own ships, but his investments were attended with bad fortune, the result being that he lost all his money. In addition to being second mate of the Leura he chartered and commanded several vessels on the New South Wales coast, but with very little success. When seen on board the Roon, Captain Cox did not appear to be at all excited over his good fortune. He was not inclined to discuss the matter beyond stating that after everything was settled it was quite possible that he would again embark in the ship owning business. His love for the sea was as deep-rooted now as when he first forsook the comforts of a life ashore for the discomforts and hardship of a life afloat.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The report of the Engineers-in-Chief of the several State Railway Departments of the Commonwealth, who met in conference recently in Melbourne, was presented to the Minister of Home Affairs this week. What the experts had to consider was how, having regard to the mileage of different gauges, uniformity could be brought about with the greatest economy combined with efficiency. In the result they strongly recommend that all the railway lines in Australia which are not already on the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge should be brought into conformity with that standard, either by widening from 3 ft. 6 in. or narrowing from 5 ft. 3 in., as the case may be. Compared with the cost of securing uniformity by the general adoption of 5 ft. 3 in. as the measure, the engineers estimate that there would be a saving in the cost of conversion of £14,495,000. As illustrating how the cost of conversion grows with the rolling years, it is interesting to note that whereas in 1897 it was estimated that it would only cost £2,360,000 to adopt the 4 ft. 8 1-2 in. standard throughout South Australia and Victoria the experts state that that result could not be secured to-day under an expenditure of £7,295,000 the difference being brought about by the larger mileage, which would now be the subject of standardisation. As an alternative to a scheme of general uniformity it is suggested by the Conference that the through line from Brisbane to Fremantle by way, of course, of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Port Augusta, should be on the 4 ft. 8 1-2 in. gauge. This more limited scheme, it is estimated, could be carried out for £12,142,000. So far as South Australia is concerned, her share of the expenditure would be £2,228,000, and that of Victoria would be £6,117,000. It may be taken for granted that finality has now been reached in the important matter of the gauge which is to dominate the future railway destinies of the Commonwealth; but there still remains a vital question for settlement which it did not come within the province of the Conference to consider. Granting that uniformity of gauge is a necessity for the Commonwealth, and that that uniformity can best be attained by the 4 ft. 8 1-2 in. standard, on whose shoulders is the cost of securing uniformity to be laid? It would be manifestly in the highest degree unjust that it should fall solely, or even mainly, on individual States, because the objects sought to be attained are in the interest of the Commonwealth as a whole. The individual States who otherwise would have to pay for the larger share of the cost of conversion would reap no corresponding advantage from it. On the contrary, no one imagines for a moment that South Australia and Victoria will have travelling made more comfortable or speedier for their public by the substitution of a narrower gauge than exists at present from Terowie via Adelaide and Melbourne to Albury. If the question of cost did not arise it is obvious that the broader gauge of 5ft. 3in. would be adopted in preference to 4ft. 8 1-2in. because of its many advantages; and therefore it would be unfair that the States should have to bear the bulk of the expenditure which the proposed changes will entail.

NEW SOUTH WALES FIGURES.

Mr. Griffith, Minister of Works of New South Wales, gave evidence before the Empire Trade Commission on Saturday relative to the bearing between money borrowed and public works. He said the expenditure of the State at the end of June was £100,052,000. Of that £62,000,000 had been spent on railway construction, £13,500,000 on water supply and sewerage; on Sydney Harbor Trust operations and resumption of a lage portion of the water frontage of Sydney £7,000,000 and works in the country and land resumed in connection therewith, £1,000,000. Then four millions had been spent on a large number of properties, such as the post office, Custom house, and Fitzroy docks which had been handed over to the Commonwealth. On direct revenue-producing works they had spent £88,000,000, in indirect revenue-producing works £775,000, and rent savings on public buildings accounted for the whole hundred millions. Interest on the public debt, £3,361,000, was only 3 1-3 per cent. Railways and tramways gave a net earning over and above working expenses of £2,639,512; Sydney Harbor Trust, £297,726; water and sewerage board, £424, 780; and interest on transferred properties, £220,296. Renewals were provided out of revenue. Public works were not only no charge to the taxpayer but gave a profit of £300,000.

KINGSLAND AND SALUBRIA.

The Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Thomas) stated on Friday that there was no foundation for the report that the Federal Government proposes to give the Northern Territory, the ame of Kingsland. Someone has suggested Salubria, and Mr. Thomas seems favourably inclined towards this suggestion. However, the Federal Government has not yet considered whether the Northern Territory shall be known by any other designation. Mr. Thomas said further on: "It has been stated in a section of the Press that the Administrator of the Northern Territory has written to the High Commissioner suggesting that if the King comes to Australia he should travel via Port Darwin and name the Territory Kingsland. A new name has never been discussed. Further, the Administrator would not write to the High Commissioner direct; all letters to the High Commissioner must go through me. Besides, if the King is to be invited to visit Australia the invitation would go through the Governor-General, and not through the High Commissioner."

A.

So vast is Baluchistan that if the British Isles were dumped down upon it, there would still be room for more than 13,000 square miles of surrounding sea, yet its population, all told, is only 834,703 souls. In the best of seasons it is doubtful if its numbers rise to a million.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

team to represent the corps in polo tournaments, it would not be long before the result made itself very apparent in the performances in the show ring.

No. 3 Squadron of the Royal Flying Corps, Military Wing, has put in some useful work during the past week, observing for the Horse Artillery Batteries at practice on Salisbury Plain. The results were on the whole satisfactory and showed that with practised observers very material assistance could be afforded by aeroplanes to Artillery, especially in positions where observation by ordinary methods was difficult or almost impossible. Practice in observing for Artillery is, it is understood, to be included in the training of the Flying Corps, though the establishment will have to be very considerably increased, if any men or machines are to be available for this duty on service. Observation from an aeroplane requires considerable practice to attain good results. Shrapnel bursting in the air can be easily seen, but it is difficult to locate with reference to the target. Percussion shell from howitzers can be easily observed, and so can salvoes of 18-pounder percussion, but not so single shell. Apart from the difficulties of observation, the question of rapid communication between aero lane and battery comes in, and the perfect system suitable to all atmospheric conditions has yet to be devised. It is only by frequent combined practices and experiment that these difficulties can be overcome.

A sporting match took place at Aldershot yesterday between the Hampshires and Munsters, as a sequel to the Aldershot cross-county race recently won by the Hampshires. The Munster Fusiliers, who ran third on that occasion, thought that they were a better running battalion than the winners—and said so. The Hampshires promptly challenged them to a race, all of those who finished within twelve minutes of the first man to score one point. Both battalions turned out to a man from the colone's down to the drummer boys, only the guards and duties and the sick being absent. Altogether there was a field of about 1,200 of whom all except about a score finished, and 490 were within the twelve minutes' limit, 297 Munsters, and 194 Hampshires. So the Irish boys made good their words and won by 103 points. The Hampshires presented the winners with a handsome silver cup, which was duly christened, when the victors dined with the vanquished.

JUDICIARY IN OUDH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 12.

A Press *communique* states :—The Governor-General-in-Council has sanctioned the following arrangements in the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh during the absence, on deputation and on leave, of Mr. T. C. Piggott, Judicial Commissioner :—

(1) Mr. B. Lindsay, I.C.S., First Additional Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner.

(2) Rai Kanhaiya Lal Bahadur, second Additional Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as first Additional Judicial Commissioner.

(3) Mr. A. Sabonadiere, I.C.S., district and sessions Judge, 2nd grade (officiating 1st grade), to officiate as [illegible] Additional Judicial Commissioner.

Rai Kanhaiya Lal Bahadur will proceed on leave on Mr. Piggott's return and Mr. Sabonadiere will continue to act as second Additional Judicial Commissioner.

MISS GEORGIE CORLASS.

Miss Georgie Corlass received a most cordial ovation from a crowded house at the Excelsior Cinematograph last evening, when she made her first appearance in Bombay, since she left the Bandmann Company. Her last visit had been during last cold weather, when she resumed with much success some of her old parts, as leading lady of the company. On this occasion she has been accompanied by Mr. Harry Quinningborough, a clever comedian, who is a very popular entertainer in Ceylon and in Bangalore, where he has spent a great deal of his time since he came to the East, some two years ago. He and Miss Corlass appear in solos and duets during intervals in the picture programme. Miss Corlass made an immediate success in "Itchi Koo," which is a very pretty song; and rather to one's surprise contains none of those bizarre effects usually associated with the modern craze for American rag-time. She was enthusiastically encored and followed this with "Moloney" and the "Gaby Glide," in which she sang equally well; while the first and third songs were accompanied by characteristic dances which she did thoroughly well. Mr. Quinningborough met with an almost equal amount of success. He evidently will not need much time to establish himself in favour in Bombay. From his extensive repertoire he chose two good songs last night, one concerning a lady and her shopping and the other describing "That wonderful wink." He was very well received, and later, effectively joined Miss Corlass in a couple of duets, which were loudly applauded.

CERTAINLY for more than a year, says the "Mercantile Guardian," agreement between Manchester and Delhi has been hanging in suspense pending the adjustment of one detail and another in the indent terms. A settlement has now been brought nearer by the consent of the Delhi piece goods merchants to accept post-receipts as proof of punctual delivery, instead of the bill of lading dates proposed. Bills of lading have been forthcoming only tardily for goods for India, and some explanations on the subject have been furnished by a leading conference line. It seems that the weather has been unfavourable to prompt sailings and that the labour difficulties at Birkenhead have interfered with the smooth routine of loading. The Clan Line is, however, fully impressed by the need of expediting the despatch of goods.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Simla Volunteers will go into camp about a week hence and will be inspected by Major-General Watkis on the 22nd May.

The Murree Football Tournament will begin on Monday, June 9th. Entries close on Tuesday, May 27th.

The Letters Patent on the appointment of the Rev. H. B. Durrant as Bishop of Lahore are gazetted

News has been received of the death of the Raja of Bajji, one of the Simla Hill Chiefs, whose lands lie near Naldera and Sunni.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended the opening of the Simla Rifle and Revolver Club at Annandale.

The "Tribune" reports a daring raid on village Pai near Bannu. A few days ago the raiders looted a number of Hindu shops and killed one Jawinda Ram.

Assaults upon and thefts from passengers by rickshaw-wallahs at Colombo, have become so frequent of late that a quicker method of granting summons and disposing of such cases for the benefit of visitors is being demanded.

Rai Sahib, Pandit Jagat Narain, of Morar Central India, has just made a donation of the handsome sum of Rs. 500 to the Central Funds of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association. The Rai Sahib has taken a keen interest in ambulance work for some time past and is a life member of the branch.

A re-survey of Hongkong harbour by the naval authorities is now taking place, and two steam pinnaces have been busily engaged in taking soundings daily. The Admiralty will issue a fresh chart embracing the whole harbour on the completion of the soundings.

Commenting on the reaction in favour of the old style of dress in China, the British Consul for Swatow remarks that many of the Chinese seem to have realised that it cost them much more to present a neat and cleanly appearance in foreign garments than in Chinese.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa in Council has appointed the Hon. Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, C. S. I., I.C.S., Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, to be Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the scheme of water-supply for the Jheria Coalfield, vice the Hon. Mr. L. J. Kershaw, C. I. E., I. C. S.

There was a sad ending to a performance at the Indian Circus at Kandy, recently, when two native boys, who were going through a balancing feat on a pole fell down and sustained severe injuries. The pole was poised on end on the shoulder of the strong man of the troupe, and a small boy climbed up it and performed at the top. He was joined by another lad, but the strong man was unable to balance the pole, which came down with the two boys clinging to it. The drop was about twenty feet, and both the acrobats were severely injured.

A correspondent with the C.I.H., recently returned from Persia writes to an Allahabad contemporary:—"If the Kashkulis do attack the Gensdarmes and are not defeated by them—and anything short of an absolute rout of the Kathulis will count as a victory for them and a defeat of the Gensdarmes in the opinion of the province—what is to be the next move? Without doubt it will mean a further increase of anarchy and insecurity in Fars. The revenues which are now being got in dribs and drabs will again vanish; there will be further application for British money, further plunderings of British caravans and goods, further enriching and strengthening of the tribes men."

General Sir Bryan Mahon, a keen supporter of racing and one of the best of all-round sportsmen, goes Home, says the racing correspondent of the "Statesman," on the 17th and may return to India, and Captain "Rattle" Barrett, who was one of the best known men in the racing and polo world, has also gone for good. Ditto Major Eustace Crawley who was always to be met with at the principal meetings and was once in the front rank of the G. R.'s. The 10th Hussars have all gone and Captain "Kid" Carrington of the Royals and Captain Mills of the same regiment also return no more to the Shining East, so that one way and another there has been a tremendously clean sweep of familiar faces.

A Madura correspondent writes :—The "Jallikattu" or Indian method of bull-baiting, is quite a festival for the people living in the rural areas in this District, and it is an institution the pleasure of which the villagers would not forego for anything, and to which people flock from within a radius of 15 miles round. The people breed bulls for this purpose and train them, and this form of sport is a mania with the villagers in these parts. It must also be said that this sport is more often than not attended with danger to the life and limb of the baiters. It is also the occasion for the rival factions of villages to engage in a free fight on the "slightest provocation. One such "Jallikattu" took place the other day at Aiyankottai, near Madura, when one man was killed, another was badly hurt, and more than fifteen were injured. It is high time that this form of sport, which is conducted under Police supervision of a sort, was stopped altogether.

The Meteorological Department has recently issued an interesting memoir on the subject of the origin of those winter storms, the resulting rainfall of which is of such immense economic importance to the wheat growers of the Punjab. These storms when originally examined by the late Mr. H. F. Blanford were supposed to have their origin within India itself, but later when more information was available, their place of origin was fixed by Mr. Chambers and Sir John Eliot further to the westward to the plateau areas of Baluchistan and Persia. This view was not held for any length of time, the presumption that these storms were a continuation of the winter depressions which rolled along the Mediterranean and gave rain to Spain, Italy, Western Africa and Greece, offering a much simpler explanation of their appearance. The memoir which has just been issued and is written by Dr. Walker and Rai Bahadur Hem Raj, confirms this generally adopted view, and shows a remarkable similarity between the rain conditions of South-East Europe and those of North-West India in the various winters investigated.

SPORTING NEWS.

WATER POLO IN BOMBAY.

Water-polo is not a sport, which has found much favour at any time in Bombay among Europeans, but on Saturday there was a very fair game between a team selected from the swimming members of the Bombay Gymkhana, and one representing the Sherwood Foresters. The soldiers, however, were not able to put out their best side, as some of their most capable players are included in the detachment at Deolali. The game was all in favour of the former team from the first, since in Dodds, the Gymkhana has one of the best water-polo players of the day. He has played in international matches, and was a reserve for England in the recent Olympic sports at Stockholm. There were several other players on both sides who are quite good, though not in the same class as Dodds. The result of the game was six goals to one in favour of the Gymkhana, but it could easily be seen that there was plenty of practice needed by both sides and it is to be hoped that the season will see many similar matches and that the game will become popular.

It may be noted that this is the first occasion on which the Bombay Gymkhana has put out a team for water-polo, and should the club be able to arrange a fixture list of any length, it hopes to be able to make arrangements for spectators of this healthful and interesting sport.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

PARSEE GYMKHANA C. C.

Saturday.—14th June—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday.—21st June—Elphinstone College Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday.—28th June—Islam Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday.—5th July—Hindoo Gymkhana, Hindoo Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday.—12th July—G. I. P. Ry. (A. Team) C. Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday.—19th July—Wilson College Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday.—26th July—Mahomedan Cricket Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday.—2nd August—Hindoo Gymkhana, (Return), Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday.—9th August—Elphinstone Cricket Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday.—16th August—Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday.—23rd August—Islam Gymkhana, (Return), Islam Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday.—30th August—Bombay Gymkhana (Return), Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Monday.—1st September—Parsees vs. Presidency, Poona Gymkhana Ground.
Tuesday.—2nd September—Parsees vs. Presidency, Poona Gymkhana Ground.
Wednesday.—* 3rd September—Parsees vs. Presidency, Poona Gymkhana Ground.

QUADRANGULAR MATCHES.

Monday.—4th September—Parsees vs. Mahomedans, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Tuesday.—9th September—Parsees vs. Mahomedans, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Wednesday.—10th September—Parsees vs. Mahomedans, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Thursday.—* 11th September—Presidency vs. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Friday.—*12th September—Presidency vs. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday.—13th September—Presidency vs Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Monday.—15th September—The Winners of the above Matches, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Tuesday.—16th September—The Winners of the above Matches, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Wednesday.—*17th September—The Winners of the above Matches, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
* Holidays.
Saturday Matches commence at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.).

ECZEMA PAINED SO HE COULD NOT SLEEP

Leg Red and Inflamed. Itched Awfully. First Application of Cuticura Ointment Stopped the Itching, One Box of Cuticura Ointment and One Cake of Cuticura Soap Cured Him.

"The appearance of my son's complaint was as though a piece of skin had been torn from the leg, it was so red and inflamed and used to itch something awful. He used to scratch it in his sleep and the pain he used to suffer was awful. It started as a scar about three inches square just below the knee and I think had been there about eighteen months.

"I tried several ointments, etc., but none seemed to do any good for him, then I took him to the doctor and he was under him for about two months. The doctor told me it was eczema and the ointment he gave me gave him no ease at all. My son's leg gave him the most trouble 12 nights as some nights he could not get to sleep for the pain.

"Then I read about the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and decided to give them a trial. The first time I applied the Cuticura Ointment it stopped the itching and one box of Cuticura Ointment and one tablet of Cuticura Soap were sufficient to effect a complete cure in three weeks. I shall be only too pleased to recommend Cuticura Soap and Ointment to those who suffer from any kind of skin disease." (Signed) Mrs. Chaytor, 22, Walworth Street, Sunderland, England, July 12, 1911.

For more than a generation warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment have afforded the speediest and most economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring affections of the skin and scalp of infants, children and adults. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on care and treatment of the skin will be sent, post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

BOMBAY.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1913, and in the ten months, April 1912 to January 1913, compared with the corresponding period of 1910-11 and 1911-12.

[Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by Millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896].

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

Month of January.		
1911	1912	1913
British India.		
Bombay		
31455512	32078932	41552467
Madras		
3379466	3749733	3630122
Bengal		
3244634	3160347	3346100
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Marwara)		
3315006	3627914	4040731
Punjab (including Delhi)		
847733	7028.7	1000061
Central Provinces and Berar		
2279046	2405092	3017822
Total 44491597	52124630	56037778
Foreign Territory.		
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur (a), and Pondicherry (b)		
2598238	*2691889	2655231
Grand Total 47089935	55319819	58743004

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

Ten Months, April to January.		
1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
British India.		
Bombay		
334623513	2C3026536	409230143
Madras		
34426647	35414808	38150142
Bengal		
32261561	264717.8	31319131
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)		
29931457	3270030	36172084
Punjab (including Delhi)		
6591515	5490025	4331928
Central Provinces and Berar		
23944287	23318129	27644328
Total 491778870	483425115	543877651
Foreign Territory.		
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur (a), and Pondicherry (b)		
27732802	28415560	30364102
Grand Total 519511672	51484067 5	577241753

(a) Figures included since April 1911.
(b) Including the production of one mill only.
* Excluding Pondicherry for which returns have not been received.

Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the grey and coloured piece goods).

Month of January.		
1911.	1912.	1913.
British India.		
Bombay		
pounds ... 14781745	15930205	15154771
yards ... 6248315	67973710	66217426
dozens ... 37417	48506	29961
Madras		
pounds ... 625878	701703	728473
yards ... 1969675	2260144	2314803
dozens ... 800	2448	7666
Bengal		
pounds ... 268884	228684	264367
yards ... 1483195	1255454	1317987
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)		
pounds ... 842340	821666	1009321
yards ... 3380513	3179506	4276721
dozens ... 4113	7664	8606
Punjab (including Delhi)		
pounds ... 22680	43624	91553
yards ... 57318	115172	249748
dozens ... 5	.....	488
Central Provinces and Berar.		
pounds ... 963989	974618	1238857
yards ... 3595725	3649761	4681689
dozens ... 531	643	872
Total		
pounds ... 17505466	18706103	18478812
yards ... 78968921	78333147	79176174
dozens ... 42956	59216	47588
Foreign Territory.		
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, (a) and Pondicherry (b).		
pounds ... 1282714	1140516	1135741*
yards ... 4641315	4431563	4 4030
dozens ... 2040	1898	3275
Grand Tl.		
pounds ... 18788180	19840619	19614553
yards ... 79610286	82764710	83540204
dozens ... 44976	61154	51163

Ten Months, April to January.

1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
British India		
Bombay		
pounds ... 174188846	185347601	198727552
yards ... 7486766:0	8014?2770	862083650
dozens ... 576781	468454	415201
Madras		
pounds ... 6172297	6422148	7628742
yards ... 19542783	20113577	25610788
dozens ... 24249	31036	52453
Bengal		
pounds ... 2426132	2083977	3328184
yards ... 13396041	12175856	17305922
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).		
pounds ... 8223531	7860987	8702556
yards ... 32864612	32333881	37479808
dozens ... 44361	46619	67071
Punjab (including Delhi)		
pounds ... 353277	547993	803495
yards ... 1017868	1267:44	1163903
dozens ... 133	1180	5499
Central Provinces and Berar		
pounds ... 9501973	10171957	10705012
yards ... 36059632	39265235	40559442
dozens ... 4891	7028	7599
Total ..		
pounds ... 210866056	212134663	229893941
yards ... 851487006	907420643	986082313
dozens ... 650415	55 017	548773
Foreign Territory.		
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh (a) and Pondicherry (b).		
pounds .. 12517050	12107197	14170790
yards ... 5.43?365	47501374	54843131
dozens ... 51850	43263	46850
Grand Total.		
pounds ... 213383087	224541860	244044731
yards ... 902925371	955821997	1040925444
dozens ... 702265	598265	595323

(a) From the month of August 1910.
(b) Including the production of one mill only.
* Excluding Pondicherry for which returns have not been received.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co Crawford Market Bombay

Tell your Cook

to use "Paisley Flour" next time he is baking the bread.

Loaves are never so light, never so delicious and never so digestible as when they are made with the aid of Brown & Polson's "Paisley Flour."

"Paisley Flour" makes all the difference between loaves you "just eat" and loaves you really enjoy.

Make sure that your next loaf is made in the "Paisley Flour" way.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

Use 1 part of "Paisley Flour" to 8 parts of ordinary flour. Recipes for many delightful dainties to be found in every tin.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and disipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Mesvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 13-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

MOTORISTS

For Your Consideration!

—REPAIRS—

Our Repairing Department is in charge of a European, who has had many years of practical experience at Home. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Bring your car along and take our "expert" opinion.

ORIENT Motor Car and Electric Co.,

53, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

Teleg. "LATEST" Telep. No. 2203.

A Aches and pains

Such as sprains, strains, backache, wrenched joints, aching feet, bruises, swellings, crick-in-the-neck, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism—all aching muscles and quivering nerves—can be quickly soothed, relieved and cured by rubbing in Little's Oriental Balm.

There is no question about this. The Balm is no experiment—for years and years it has been the world's best remedy for aches and pains.

Don't suffer and worry and fret. Don't lose sleep and grow thin. Don't let pain rob you of all enjoyment. Little's Oriental Balm is made expressly to save you from all aches and pains. And it will do it.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

A Lay Preacher

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania

H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

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MENTHOL AND **EAU DE COLOGNE**

Is most cooling and refreshing in the Hot weather. NO LADY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. Sold in sprinkler bottles Re. 1-0, by Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Proprietors

OSBORNE BAUER & CHEESEMAN, LONDON.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

MR. SUNG'S MURDER.

TRIAL OF IUNG KWE-SHING.

UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENT.

There was a startling and unexpected development in the Iung Kwe-Shing case at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on April 19, and the case has now been referred to the Consular Body on an application by counsel for defendant that the accused be handed over to and tried by a special constituted court.

On the constitution of the court, Mr. Kirk said all the documents were now in court.

Mr. Oppe then rose to make his application. He did not think, he said, that it would advance the interests of the accused or the interests of justice to take any further evidence. It appeared to clearly from the indications made by the court that it was not satisfied, that he thought the best course for the defence now to take was to decline to give further evidence. The papers were now here and he would ask that the accused be given an opportunity of going through them and selecting any which he might desire to produce. He proposed now to address the court on one single issue and that was, how and where the accused ought to be tried. He understood a request had been made that he ought to be handed over—to whom he was to be handed over and where he was to be tried, he (Mr. Oppe) did not know. He did not know if these points had been decided yet but, as to the case itself, he thought the magistrate and assessor had both made up their minds.

The Magistrate interrupted at this stage and asked Mr. Oppe why he said so. They had given no decision yet.

Mr. Douglas said he took it that his friend considered there was enough evidence to justify the handing over of accused.

Mr. Oppe—That is not the position. I understand the court has very clearly intimated that there is no good going on with the case in this court.

Mr. Garstin—I had merely said that the burden of proof had been shifted and stated to which part of the evidence we attach special importance. I think it would be next to impossible that any documents that might be produced would effect the conviction we were entitled to put on the exhibits put in court.

Mr. Oppe said he did not want to have any interpretation put on his words except that which he put on them himself. He would not agree now or at any time that a prima facie case had been made out against the defendant and he must say that he did resent the attempt of Mr. Douglas to make capital out of his words.

Continuing, Mr Oppe said he wished to speak on the question of jurisdiction. He would ask the court to listen to what he had to say with care and if there was anything in it to make the strongest possible representations to the authorities who had the power to decide. If the accused was guilty of this crime it appeared that the crime was, in every sense of the words, a political offence. The man who had committed the crime had stated to the court that he was actuated by political sentiments, and he ventured to say that in nearly every case of this kind the assassin was induced not so much by the thought of reward from other people as by the belief that what he was doing was for the good of his country, because that was the sentiment which would carry a man very far in taking risks that no other inducement would induce him to do. There was this about political assassinations—that when they were successful and followed by the triumph of the party in whose behalf they were done the assassins were treated as heroes but otherwise they were treated as criminals. If the unfortunate man who had been murdered had been an official under the old regime the man who struck the blow, who should have been condemned to death, would have been honoured as a hero. The evidence showed that this was a political offence and the murderer was not instigated by any personal animosity against the deceased. It was the result of the particular part which he was playing in political affairs. These telegrams and letters, if they referred to this crime, showed that the accused and other people were implicated. They showed that the accused, if connected with the crimes was not the instigator of it, and if they were evidence against him they showed he was an instrument as well as the particular man who committed the crime and if he was implicated in the crime then the court might assume that he was animated by the same sentiments as the man who committed it. The documents also showed that he was an official charged with certain duties One of his duties was to suppress uprisings against the government and to keep a watch on those ill-disposed towards it or those who were running counter to the particular government now in power. It had been suggested that the fact that accused held an official position was no exoneration of the crime, but the reverse. He submitted that the contrary point of view ought to be taken. If the crime was committed at all by the accuse it was committed under instructions from elsewhere or under that belief, and he asked the court to believe that where a Chinese official had certain instructions at any time he must carry them out and that if he did not carry them out he would not only lose his position but would expose himself to the utmost danger.

Dealing with his application, Mr. Oppe asked who was to try the accused and where was he to be tried. He thought the evidence had established what he might venture to say was common knowledge—that there were at the present time two parties in the country, and that this murder, if it was the result of design at all, was a direct blow against one of the parties. It had been stated by the witness Woo Foh-ming that the man was murdered because he intended to use his power for the interests of one party if he became premier Accused was to be put on trial for participation in the conspiracy to commit this murder. It was in the interests of justice that not only should he have a fair trial but that everything in his defence should be heard by an impartial court and that the fullest consideration should be given to what he had to say. If he was to be handed over, counsel asked that he be handed over to a court that would try him impartially and sentence him justly and that he should not be handed over to any court controlled by that particular party against whom the murder was directed because the defence was afraid, and justly afraid, that such a course would not further the interests of justice but would alow the taking of revenge for the murder done or the making of political capital out of the disclosures which would be obtained. And the defence also asked that if he be handed over that guarantee should be taken that accused would be given a fair trial before an impartial judge. He thought he was justified in this request as unless that was guaranteed and a special court constituted accused would not receive justice. It was perfectly true that he had been arrested and lived in the Settlement; it might be said that the Settlement authorities were not interested in what might or might not happen to this man. He ventured to differ strongly from that view. He did not think they were bound to take upon themselves in the Settlement any more of the burdens of the people or the politics of the country than they needed but he thought it was in the interests of justice that where a man was handed over he should not be sent where he would not receive justice. He would ask if any suggestion was to be made to the authorities that the example in the "Supa" case should be followed. In that case Chinese who had lived or taken refuge in the Settlement were charged with seditious writings against the then government and an application was made by the government to have the accused handed over to the government authorities It was feared that they would not receive fair trial which the interests of justice required and as the result a special court was constituted in Shanghai and the men were tried there. Two were found guilty and the rest acquitted. The trial was a fair one and he did not think any interests suffered from the course taken in that case. On general grounds, therefore, he made his application and he ventured to think that if accused was handed over now and anything, he Mr. Oppe, had suggested took place accused would be exposed to the vengeance of his enemies and would be made a stalking-horse for the serving of party interests. He would therefore ask that in submitting this case to the authorities who had the decision that they take guarantees that the trial, if outside the Settlement, be conducted with most impartial fairness, or that the trial itself take place in the Settlement.

Mr. Douglas said the court had decided from the documents that the burden of proof had been shifted and that it was for accused to show there was no primafacie case against him. Mr. Ellis in his opening had addressed the court for an hour and a half and he had said nothing about the documents, in explanation of them or justifying the accused in any way. He had made applications for adjournment for a fortnight and others to enable him so make inspection of the documents in order to make the wonderful explanation for which they have waited. The accused himself had occupied the court for the whole of yesterday afternoon in giving evidence and they still waited for the explanation of these documents, which had only one explanation in plain English or Chinese. There was also an adjournment asked to allow the defence to select other documents which were going to clearly explain away the documents which had already been put in evidence When all the documents were brought and the defence had their opportunity of substantiating what had been stated they were told that it was not proposed to give any further evidence in the interest of accused. Then came this application for special arrangements to try the case. The plain and obvious and only meaning of this was that counsel for accused accepted the ruling of the court that the burden of proof had been shifted and they declined here to give that proof. He, Mr. Douglas, had been told he was trying to make capital out of this; he could only say that the attitude of the defence throughout the case had been incomprehensible in so far as it had not moved on any logical grounds and he could only say it could not have done any good to the accused and it had certainly done no good to the public or the people interested. The original applications before the court was that the accused be handed over to the Chinese Government as represented by the Tutuh of Kiangsu. He asked that that application be granted now. The defence had led off with great confidence, suggesting a great many things against many prominent persons in the Settlement. And now the defence in place of the original insinuations suggested that the case would not be properly and fairly dealt with. It had addressed the court on the virtue of political offenders but the thought the court would not concede the application that this man be handed over to any of those authorities who might be directly concerned with this instigation which his friend relied on for mitigation of accused's guilt. From the outset there had never been any intention of disguising or concealing anything in this case. They had wanted nothing but an absolutely fair disclosure of the facts whoever they might implicate. And he was perfectly certain that the proper authorities would continue to see that this case was not misrepresented in one iota and if accused had anything to say he would have a fair opportunity of saying it and of having the facts properly brought out. He particularly asked then the care shown by the police in the matter of the documents should be continued so that they would be handed over under such circumstances that there could be no mistake. On the turn the case had taken he submitted that his original application be granted and that the question of ways and means was not for them but one to be dealt with by the proper authorities.

Mr. Kirk said there was very little he wished to say on behalf of the police. He had started out to prove a prima facie case against the accused of having instigated this murder and he had proved it. As representing the police of the Settlement, he was not concerned with politics in the least. This aspect however had been introduced into the case because it was impossible to close one's eyes to the fact that it was there, but he, in his case, had left it out as much as possible. He did not care whether the accused was a coolie or a high official of the Government, Murder was murder; and instigating murder was instigating murder. There had been a good many things said about the police in the course of the case but he thought the police all over the world got pretty tough-skinned as to remarks made about them. They did not affect him in the least. It had been a very unpleasant and difficult case to deal with but they had dealt with it as they thought fit and having proved his prima facie case he was prepared to leave it in the hands of the court which would do what it thought fit. He had made no particular application that accused shoul be handed over. The case being proved, it was for the court to take the course it thought fit. After all he thought he was the most unbiassed of the counsel concerned inthe case but it did seem necessary to say something about the extraordinary application made by Mr. Oppe for a special court to be constituted or guarantees to be given that justice should be done. Having decided to hand over, apparently his friend would have the court look about China for a new court—the present and usual authorities not being competent or willing to see that justice was done. In the "Supao" case quoted, the accused lived in the Settlement and the crime was committed in the Settlement. In this case accused neither lived in the Settlement nor was the crime committed here. It was in native territory. As to the documents they were here—all that had been in the possession of the police and to put things plainly he should be heartily glad to get rid of them and leave the responsibility of dealing with them on the court. There was no more he could say except that it was for the court to pursue the course it thought fit.

Mr. Ellis said there were just two remarks by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Kirk to which he thought he ought to make some reference to clear away the impression he thought possible might be made on the mind of the court. The first was that by Mr. Kirk that Mr. Oppe had made and extraordinary application. Mr Kirk said that the reference or suggestion which was made by Mr. Oppe that there should be a specially constituted court was not applicable in this case because in the "Supao" case the crime was committed in the Settlement and the criminals were residents in the Settlement. With regard to those two particular facts he believed his friend was correct. But the reason why that reference was made for the purpose of assisting the Assessor and the Magistrate was a very much more substantial reason. The "Supao" case had been impressed on his memory and was never likely to be removed for the simple fact that he was one of the unworthy counsel who represented the accused on that occasion. If the court chose to satisfy itself as to the accuracy of his statement they would find out that in that particular case diplomatic negotiations took place with regard to the trial of the men in question and the result of these negotiations was that although at that time the usual procedure was handing over persons charged with such serious crimes as sedition against the existing Government the court was perfectly satisfied that the state of affairs would not justify them in following such a course. And it was because the Diplomatic Body and the Consular Body or Shanghai were thoroughly and deeply impressed with the fact that the men would not receive a fair trial at the hands of China that they took upon themselves the step of having a special court to try it. He ventured to say the wisdom of the Body at that time brought good fruit, for the men received a fair trial in that building and proper sentence was given to them and a proper acquittal to those found innocent. Otherwise those men would not have received a fair trial. It was for that reason that Mr. Oppe and he had made this very proper and very earnest application that the Assessor and Magistrate should seriously consider the point they had suggested as to a specially constituted court. He would now deal with one remark of the many remarks made by Mr. Douglas. With the boldness which had characterized his position in this case he had asked that the court immediately hand over this man to the Tutuh of Kiangsu. There was only one thing that he would say, and he did it quite respectfully, reminding the court that at the commencement of these proceedings they had it very clearly and emphatically made that the decision was not to be arrived at by the court alone. The assessor very properly and clearly told them that if the case was made out by the prosecution the rendition of accused would receive the closest attention of the Consular Body. It was to that body then they put this vital question and with them it rested, and rested entirely. He submitted respectfully that this was a matter of such great importance that any application by the Tutuh of Kiangsu which he thought he had a legal right in making must be seriously considered by the Consular Body and every consideration the defence had made must receive similar treatment. Mr. Oppe and he would leave defendant in the hands of the Court and in the hands of those Consular and Diplomatic Bodies were they trusted and he thought he could receive every treatment of fairness.

The Assessor—The question we have to decide is whether a substantial charge has been made out of encouraging and persuading one Woo Foh-ming to murder on Sung Chiao-jen. It is not necessary for me to go into the evidence at all because we have already indicated clearly that the burden of proof had been shifted from the prosecution to the defence and as no further evidence has been adduced it will be our duty to report to the Consular Body that we consider that a substantial case has been made out and to await their instructions. On what terms the accused will be handed over, if at all, will be left for them and I shall submit Mr. Ellis' and Mr. Oppe's proposals to them and ask them to consider them I think that is all.

With regard to the first charge, it is possible that if the accused is handed over he may be handed over on such terms that if he is not found guilty on this charge before the court he may possibly be returned to the court in order that the first charge may be proceeded with because we have only dealt with the second charge. But that will rest with the Consular Body.

THE DOCUMENTS.

The documents which are playing so great a part in the case were brought into Court as stated by Mr. King and it required half a dozen coolies to see them safely inside the court-room. The exhibits put in by the prosecution number thirty-one in all but they are in point of numbers insignificant. One huge case, which was in the hands of the French Police; must contain hundreds of papers while those which were secured by the International Settlement police require a large travelling trunk for their conveyance. In addition to these two cases there are a number of parcels full of papers and all these are now in the custody of the court. With regard to the translation of the exhibits the Assessor, at a previous hearing, said that there must have been some misconception about them. Some allegations were made that the translation was unsatisfactory. He ought to have said that the translations were not meant to be exhaustive or literal translations, but they were more in the nature of a precis. Any remarks that were made as to the inaccuracy of the documents were incorrect, as they were not meant to be literally a translation.

Mr. Ellis—We were given to understand that they were translations.

The Assessor—But not to take them as literal.

CONSULAR BODY MEETING.

The Consular Body maintains its wonted attitude of complete silence in its deliberations on the Iung Kwe-shing case. There was a meeting of the consuls to consider the matter and it is believed that there was considerable discussion. That no definite decision was arrived at is practically certain and it is generally considered that some time must elapse before the Consular Body will make any pronouncement in the matter to the native authorities. The reason for this is probably the fact that the subject has come before the Diplomatic Body in Peking. The latter body, it is understood, had previously wired instructions to Shanghai that Iung Kwe-shing should be handed over but since that decision it is believed that revelations made in the documents at the trial have necessitated further correspondence and consequently there may be some delay. The impression, however, is that the accused will ultimately be handed over to the Chinese authorities and that the question chiefly before the Consular Body just now is that of the documents. The British Assessor at the Mixed Court, it will be remembered, insisted on the suppression of all names in connection with these and it is more than possible that this matter may still be giving the authorities trouble.

As regards the murderer the French Authorities have decided to hand him over to the Chinese and at a shot sitting of the French Mixed Court on Tuesday the decision was communicated to the interested parties. On Wednesday arrangements were made by the Chinese authorities for the transference of Woo Foh-ming, two of Iung Kweshing's detectives, and another native, who was arrested in Iung's house, on Wednesday forenoon it was agreed that these men be handed over to the Native City yamen in the afternoon.

We learn that Iung Kwe-shing, who was tried in the Mixed Court on a charge of encouraging and persuading Woo Foh-ming to murder the late Mr. Sung Chiao jen was handed over to the Chinese authorities on Thursday afternoon.

DOCUMENTS HANDED OVER.

A special sitting of the Mixed Court was held on Friday forenoon when the documents seized by the Police at the arrest of Iung Kwe-shing were handed over to the Chinese authorities. Mr. Kuan, Magistrate, and Mr. C. F. Garstin, British Assessor, were on the bench, and the following counsel were present.—Mr. C. G. Kirk for the Municipal Police, Mr. J. C. E. Douglas for the Chinese Government, and Mr. Francis Ellis on behalf of the accused.

Mr. Douglas said that all the documents were in Court. He understood that the Court had put a sealon some of the documents, and he asked that the others be also sealed.

The Assessor stated that in one box were the exhibits produced in Court as well as the documents which Iung Kwe-shing attached special importance as affecting his case. That had been sealed, and they could seal the others. They were prepared to hand over the documents.

Two representatives of the city authorities Mr. Loh Weh-sun and Mr. C. P. Wu were present, and they produced a letter from the Tutuh to the effect that they were to take charge of all the documents.

The Assessor announced that they would be sealed and handed over.

Mr. Ellis said that he was not instructed at this present moment to make any application, but he would like to know any information which the court might be in a position to give with regard to any arrangements which might have been made.

The Assessor said that he had no information on the subject. Mr. Kuan informed him that Chinese but not foreign counsel would be allowed to appear.

The documents were then sealed and handed over, being taken away in a motor car—"Celestial Empire" (April 19.)

MEMORIAL TO DR. LALCACA.

UNVEILING CEREMONY.

Memories of the assassination of Sir Curzon Wyllie in the vestibule of the Jehangir Hall of the Imperial Institute on the night of July 1, 1909, were revived on April 18, when on the stairs of the vestibule Lord George Hamilton unveiled a bust of Dr. Cawas Lalcaca, the Parsee physician who lost his life in the brave attempt to interpose between Sir Curzon and his assailant. Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree presided, and the company included two former Governors of Bombay, Lord Harris and Lord Lamington; Professor Wyndham Dunstan, Mr. Lionel Abrahams (Assistant Under Secretary of State for India), Mr. Francis Hutt (cousin of Sir Curzon Wyllie), Col. Sir James Dunlop Smith, Col. Sir David Barr, Sir Krishna Gupta, and Mr Abbas Ali Baig (members of the Council of India), Sir Lesley Probyn, Countess Martinengo (president of the Oriental Club), Col. T. H. Hendley, representatives of various Indian societies in this country, and Mr. M. M. Gandevia (honorary secretary).

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, on behalf of the Bombay committee of subscribers, offered the burst for acceptance by the authorities of the Imperial Institute. He read a letter from Lady Wyllie stating that it would be impossible for her to attend a ceremony reviving memories so painful. But she was very glad that the brave deed of Dr. Lalcaca was to be commemorated here as well as in India; and she had asked Mr. Hutt to place a wreath at the base of the bust on her behalf. Sir Mancherjee gave particulars of movements to do honour to the memory of Dr Lalcaca in Bombay, in London, and also in Shanghai, where he had practised his profession for many years.

Lord George Hamilton, in performing the unveiling ceremony, said it would be a lasting gratification to him to have been associated with this tribute to the memory of a brave and loyal Indian, who when a sudden call to duty was made upon him responded without hesitation, and thereby sacrificed his life.

The bust, of which a replica has been erected in Bombay, is the work of Mr. F. W. Doyle Jones, of Chelsea, and is an admirable likeness of Dr. Lalcaca. It is in white Pentelic marble, with pale-green Cippolino plinth, the whole standing upon a pedestal of dark green Tinos marble, upon which is fixed a bronze inscription panel.

Professor Wyndham Dunstan, director of the Imperial Institute formally accepted charge of the bust, and Lord Harris proposed a vote of thanks to the Bombay committee for presenting and the Imperial Institute for accepting the bust. He said he was glad to learn that the bulk of the Bombay memorial fund was to be devoted to hospital work, and would thus be associated with the noble profession of healing to which Dr. Lalcaca belonged.

WEALTH IN CANADA.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ADVICE TO ENGLISHMEN.

The Duke of Connaught at the dinner of the Canada Club in London, said that he did not know a prouder position that any Englishman could hold than the Governor-Generalship of Canada. His year and a half in the Dominion had been as happy a time as any in his life.

He was astonished at the progress he saw everywhere during his tour of the Dominion. To those Englishmen who had not been to Canada, he could only say that the sooner they went there the better. With British justice and British freedom, a great Dominion was being built up. Many of the people were alien races, but they were gradually and surely being moulded into good Canadians, and he hoped they would be able to see them made into good British citizens

There was a great future before Canada. The Dominion was progressing by leaps and bounds and was a great field for Englishmen who had a little money and who were prepared to put their shoulders to the wheel. "My advice to every Englishman" the Duke said, "is that if they are prepared to work and prepared to wait for the result of their labours, in Canada, they will get on splendidly." If the Duchess's health permitted, they might go back to spend another year among the Canadian people. He felt so much interested in the progress and advancement of Canada, that it would be a great regret to him were he to never just now his connection with the great Dominion, for he felt himself from his association with her from a boy half a Canadian (Loud applause.)

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

A CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The Prime Minister having been asked in the House of Commons whether he would submit the question of a Channel tunnel between England and France to the Committee of Imperial Defence, in view of the new conditions which had arisen, replied :—"The Committee of Imperial Defence is at present very fully occupied with important matters. This matter is under the consideration of the Departments concerned."

ADMIRALTY ARCH SCHEME.

At the request of the Office of Works, Lord Plymouth and Mr. Blomfield, the architect, are to consider the plan put forward by the London County Council and the Westminster City Council for the improvement of the approach to the Admiralty Arch at the Mall. The Government are understood to acquiesce generally in the scheme. Negotiations for the acquisition of the property now screening the arch are going forward smoothly.

PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

The fifth annual Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, was held in the Royal Arch Halls, Edinburgh. A set of stamps issued in connection with the Congress was despatched to the King, who is an enthusiastic philatelist, and in the accompanying letter, the chairman stated that he had been requested by the delegates to send the collection in the hope that his Majesty might be graciously pleased to accept it as a souvenir of the occasion. A copy of the Congress programme was also enclosed with an assurance of loyalty.

DOCTOR'S BREACH OF SECRECY.

A Paris wine merchant brought an action for £200 damages against the family doctor for breach of professional secrecy, the medical man having furnished certificates to a third party concerning an illness from which the wife of the plaintiff had suffered. The defence was that the facts disclosed were not of a nature to render strict secrecy necessary, and that no damage had been inflicted by the disclosure. The tribunal, however, declared that the doctor was bound to maintain profe-sional silence whether the illness was serious or not. The plaintiff was awarded nominal damages and his costs.

LOVERS' LEAP FROM A SPIRE.

A youth of eighteen and his sweetheart, instead of waiting patiently for the wedding bells, gave way to despair and determined to die. The boy was the son of a shipping agent at Antweep, and the girl is at present unknown. After posting a letter to the police, they went to the great cathedral of Antwerp, toiled up the 514 steps leading to the first gallery of the wonderful north tower and then up 108 more leading to the highest gallery. There at a height of 402 feet, from which anyone in clear weather may trace the course of the Scheldt as far as Flushing, they flung themselves over the parapet to the pavement below. In their letter to the police they asked merely that it should not be said that they had committed suicide.

ROYAL ACADEMY STRIKE.

Pending a settlement of the question at issue, the "hangers" and "removers" at the Royal Academy, London, who went on strike the previous day, returned to work on Thursday, in mail week. The cause of the dispute was an unusual one. It was a reduction of hours, which had the effect of reducing the men's daily earnings from 5s. 71-2d. to 3s. 9d. a day. The strikers pointed out that they are being paid only at the rate of 6d. per hour, while the usual pay for casual labour is 71-2d. Some of the strikers have been working "casually" at the Academy for over sixteen years. When their services are not required there, they make the round of various art dealers and art exhibitions.

A NEW COLLEGE.

Lord Haldane will lay the foundation-stone of the new Cheshunt College, Cambridge, on Saturday, June 7. Since the formation of the college in 1768, about seven hundred students have been prepared for the ministry at home and abroad, and the number of former Cheshunt students living at the present time is about 270. One out of seven of these is in the foreign mission field. The management of the college is now vested in a Board of Governors representing the University of Cambridge, subscribers, former students, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, the London Missionary Society, and the Congregational Union of England and Wales. About £40,000 will be required for the new buildings. Towards this over £13,000 has been received and promised.

PRINCESS MARY'S BIRTHDAY.

Princess Mary celebrated her sixteenth birthday at Buckingham Palace on April 25th. She rose early, as is her custom, and found a small pinnacle of parcels awaiting her on the royal breakfast table. The greater part of the morning she spent in opening the parcels and examining the gifts. Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, and Prince Waldemar joined the Royal Family at a luncheon party in honour of the occasion, while the Duke of Connaught and Princess Patricia were among the many visitors who came to wish the Princess a happy birthday. In the afternoon, Princess Mary presided over a tea party of her intimate friends. For the occasion the confectioner of the Palace had produced a wonderful birthday cake, of which the Princess cut the first slice. The remains of the cake will be sent by the Princess to some poor children, in whom she is particularly interested.

CHILD'S 200-FT. FALL.

How a seven-year-old girl escaped death after falling over a cliff 200 feet high near Sandown, Isle of Wight, was described on April 25th by the Headmaster of Malvern College, the Rev. S. R. James, who was an eye-witness Mr. James is staying at Bembridge, Isle of Wight, to which village the girl, whose name is Chappell belongs. He said he was walking close to the foot of Culver Cliff, when, on looking up he saw the child come over the edge. "She fell headlong first, I think ; then, catching at a grassy patch, she turned over sideways, and rolled for a while, shot, down a persendicular face, and came head first again. As she reached the foot of the cliff her head struck against a large block of chalk. I came up as quickly as I could to find the child not only not dead but also apparently not very badly injured." A doctor who was summoned, found that the child was injured about the face, but apparently there were no serious injuries elsewhere.

INDIAN FINANCE.

INDIAN GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The Secretaty of State for India has sanctioned what is officially described as "a development of considerable importance" in connection with the silver branch of the gold standard reserve. This branch has existed for the purpose of supplementing the stock of rupees in the currency reserve when that false short, and hitherto it has contained only silver coin. Any transfer from it has been made good by a corresponding adition to the sterling branch of the reserve in this country. While such transfers may still occasionally be necessary, ordinarily the branch of the reserve in India will be maintained at what has been accepted as the standard figure of six crores (equivalent to £ 4,000,000.), and when rupees are withdrawn from it to supplement the currency reserve, the deficiency will be made good, if coinage is not in progress, by an equivalent amount in gold transferred from the currency reserve. The demand for rupees runs from September to April. In the four months, May to August, there is normally a return to rupees from circulation, and in unfavourable seasons there may be a special demand for gold. In September the reserve should consist wholly of rupees, but as the busy season advances rupees can gradually be withdrawn from it, and there would be no objection if at the end of April it contained nothing but gold.

This change will enable the reserve to accommodate itself to the probable requirements for currency in either form at different seasons. Of course, the term "silver branch" ceases to be appropriate and the Indian portion will henceforth be known as the Indian branch of the gold standard reserve, the portion held here being designated the London branch. The decision of the Secretary of State, announced last July, to raise the sterling branch to £25,000,000 and to hold £5,000,000 in liquid gold is not affected, no gold held in India being reckoned as part of the limits fixed by the Secretary of State.

INDIAN CURRENCY AND PROGRESS.

At a meeting of the East India Association on April 21, at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, Mr. Mark B. F. Major delivered an address on "The relation of the currency to the social and economic progress of India." Sir George Paish occupied the chair. Mr. Major said that in what he had to say he was merely expounding the views of the late Mr. Cecil Balfour Phipson, whose principles had been unduly neglected by his countrymen. In the main the lecturer's contention was that a currency based on the precious metals or on anything intrinsically valuable was wasteful, and in other ways undesirable. The duty of the Government was to issue volueless money tokens, so regulated that on an average of years, each token should exchange for a fixed quantity of food. By stimulating the product on of food surpluses the Government would merely take the easiest and most effective means of increasing its own revenue without taxation. The Indian Government had already taken the first step towards securing such revenue by converting its barbaric currency of silver coins circulating at their market value as bullion into a semi-civilised currency of silver tokens circulating at a currency value one-third higher than their bullion value. But this revenue was acquired solely as an accidental accompaniment of an attempt more nearly to approximate the value of India's currency to that of a totally distinct and foreign currency unit, that of Great Britain, with which the former had no legitimate connection and to which it was disastrous to all its main economic interests to be tied. Referring to the land question in India, the lecturer declared that the Government, which was the largest rent receiver in the country, made such exactions from the cultivators of the soil that they were stripped of everything but the barest subsistence, even in good years, and placed all its forces at the disposal of any landlord or money lender who wished to act in the same way. Fixity in produce rents was the only remedy for this, but the cultivator's estate in the land he cultivated was not recognised.

In a discussion which followed more than one speaker protested that the alleged harsh action of the Goverment of India was entirely imaginary, Sir Arundel Arundel giving specific instances within his own knowledge by way of proving this. The chairman, referring to the suggested paper currency, warned his hearers against giving support to what he referred to as Mr. Major's heresies. There was, however, one thing the lecturer had said with which he thoroughly agreed, and that was that the variations of an unstable currency were injurious to the community. That was a thing against which the Government of India had always attempted to guard with the result that they had adopted the gold standard. When the silver standard was in vogue the fluctuations of the rupee had been very great, and had had disastrous consequences to many investors in Indian securities. Since the adoption of the gold standard those fluctuations had been confined within the narrowest limits.

M.P. PAGEANT ACTORS.

Several M.P.s, including Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Aubrey Herbert and a well-known Whip, are expected to appear in an historical episode dealing with the "Rule of the Rump Parliament," at the Royal Naval and Military Tournament, which will open at Olympia, London, on May 22. Should the M.P. actors have to hurry away in the middle of a performance to vote in a crucial division, their places will be taken by understudies. The episode will be in five brilliant scenes, including the arrival of Monk's army, and the triumph of Charles II. For the first time there will be Universities Day at the tournament, when teams of thirty-three, from the Officers' Training Corps, will compete in tent-pegging, tug-of-war, and other contests. Teams of two guns, for artillery driving, will be manned by officers, among whom will be "Driver" Lord Rodney.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Distraint was levied on April 21 on the Duchess of Bedford for non-payment of imperial taxes due in respect of the Prince's Skating Rink, and a silver cup was taken to satisfy the claim. It is argued on behalf of the Duchess, who allowed the levy as a protest against the treatment of woman suffrage by the Government, that as she is a married woman it is the Duke who is liable.

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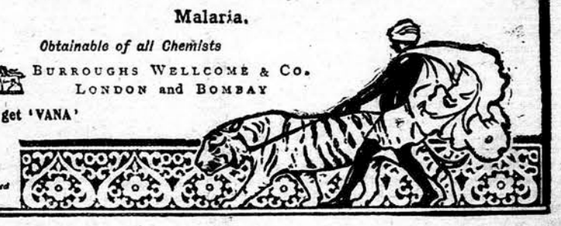
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MEN AND MATTERS.

COMMON SENSE.

Mr. Samuel is to be congratulated on doing away with the anomalous condition of affairs under which "Herne Bay" ranks as one word in a telegraphic address and "Herne Hill" as two while King's Cross in London counts as two words and King's Cross in Scotland as only one. The only surprising thing about these anomalous regulations is that they have not been abolished before now.

BRITAIN AND U. S. A.

Mr. Bryce, who has made his farewell visit to President Wilson at the White House, has won great popularity in the United States during his tenure of the office of Ambassador. South America has also known him since he spent a holiday in some of the Republics. The result was a book on South American affairs, which promises to become a classic.

RADICAL THIRSTS.

If the National Liberal Club ratify the proposed self-denying ordinance prohibiting members "standing" each other alcoholic drinks between meals, the members will have acquired virtue in a way that is not novel. Some years ago an active propaganda was waged by the "semi-tee-totallers," whose object was to eliminate imbibing alcohol save at meals. The idea caught on, and very many people became "semi-tee-totallers"—for a time.

TRADE UNION DISCORD.

By the decision in the case affecting the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, another Unity House comedy is ended. A delegate meeting recently terminated the tenure of office of the executive, and set up a new one, which took possession of the funds and offices, and ejected the old executive. The latter then brought an action, but lost it, Mr. Justice Bailhache holding that the delegate meeting was fully entitled to take its course of action.

A PRINCE OF THE CHURCH.

Cardinal Vannutelli, who has just visited France is referred to by our Paris correspondent the other day has, together which Cardinal Serafino, long enjoyed the special confidence of the Pope. His diplomatic talents are well known, and he is a great admirer" of France and the French whose politics he has followed with close attention for the past thirty years. He was one of Pius X.'s principal officers of State, and was the Papal representative at the Coronation of Czar Alexander III of Russia.

MORE AMERICANO.

There is a Kensington shopkeeper who knows his mind and is not afraid of speaking it. He is a curio dealer, and he has placed in his window a placard with the legend: "Americans are not wanted here." His reason is that curio hunters from the States are more given to ask questions and examine articles of bigotry and virtue than to buy them, and he thus considers that they only waste his time.

"HEROINE OF THE MERSEY."

By the retirement of Mrs. Joynson, who for 20 years has lived in the Hale Light house, on the Mersey, England loses it only woman light-house-keeper. Mrs. Joynson, who is known locally as "the heroine of the Mersey," took up her duties on the death of her husband, the former keeper. She was at first appointed on probation for three months, and has been the official keeper for four years.

REGIMENTAL RACING.

A splendid sporting event took place at Aldershot in mail week in the shape of a cross-country race of seven miles between two whole battalions of the Munster Fusiliers and the Hampshire Regiment. From the Colonel to the latest-joined recruit, it is understood, every man available in both battalions took part in the race, and one can only hope for the sake of the gaiety of the spectators, as well as the physical benefit of the soldiers themselves, that such events will become popular throughout the Army. They would afford a relief from "route marching."

A. F. A PROPOSALS.

One welcomes the action of the Corinthians in making public their proposals to put an end to the notorious Association Football split. Hitherto the policy of secrecy pursued has militated very greatly against an amicable agreement being reached. But now that the amateurs have put their cards down on the table in sight of all, public opinion can bring pressure to bear on one side or the other, and thereby, it is hoped, hasten the end of the regrettable conflict.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE PRESS.

Mr. Asquith attended the annual dinner of the Foreign Press Association. It may be noted that the Prime Minister, if never so closely connected with journalism as some of his predecessors, found his chief recreation in reading the "Times" while still a mere child, and as a young barrister was a welcome contributor to the pages of such papers as the "Spectator" and the "Economist". Many of the nineteenth-century Premiers had associations with journalism at one time or another. Canning was, of course, a consummate journalist. Peel was once associated with Palmerston in writing political "squibs," and Aberdeen, if he did not write articles, certainly inspired a good many. Palmerston made more use of the Press than any Prime Minister of the period, and if he had written all the articles in various papers with which he was credited by the political gossips, would have found little time for Ministerial duties. An interesting publishing announcement promises a collection of Disraeli's journalistic writings, and he once boasted in the House that he himself was a gentleman of the Press—I have no other scutcheon. Mr. Gladstone would have been as great a journalist as he was a Minister, and of course contributed largely to the reviews. Lord Salisbury, as Lord Robert Cecil, was a contributor to the "Saturday Review" in its greatest period.

OARSMAN AND M. P.

Few members of the House of Commons have represented a more appropriate constituency than Mr. Valentine Fleming, who has just announced that he will not again contest South Oxfordshire. Less than six years before he was first elected for the Henley Division he appeared in a different character in the town that gives its name to the constituency, for in 1904, while still at the University, he was one of the Magdalen College crew which won the Ladies' Plate at the regatta, while he also rowed in the final of the Visitors' Cup. Mr. Fleming who is also to be numbered among the crack shots at Westminster, is one of the youngest of several members who have indicated their intention to retire from politics at the close of the present Parliament, for he is only thirty-one years of age. Of the others, some fifteen or sixteen in number, the majority are Unionists, including such veterans as Sir Henry Kimber and Lord Claud Hamilton, as well as a quite recent new-comer in the person of Colonel Weston, the "unofficial" member for the Kendal Division. Of the Ministerialists who are relinquishing membership the best known are Sir Thomas Roe and Mr. R. H. Barran.

A COMPARISON OF BUDGETS.

Not the least attractive part of Mr. Lloyd George's Budget Speech was the passage in which he compared our present expenditure with that of 1861, and it may be added that the Budget of that particular year had features of special interest which may be re-called. In 1861, for the first time, all the financial provisions were included in one Bill in order that the Lords might not be able to take any course other than plain acceptance or plain rejection. Mr. Lloyd George explained that this plan is to be changed in future. Another point of interest in 1861 was the repeal of the paper duties. This was carried by a narrow majority. "One of the greatest nights in the whole of my recollection" was Mr. Gladstone's note. This was the Budget which Lord Derby dismissed as "of no use to anyone except the editors of penny newspapers and the makers of cheap bandboxes." But there is better reason, perhaps for comparing Mr. Lloyd George's Budget statement with that of 1852, in view of the glum faces with which the Protectionists listened on Tuesday night to the wonderful vindication of Free Trade. Disraeli in 1852 vindicated Free Trade, too, though in his case in a white sheet, as one doing penace for old heresies. "By an array of facts and figures which could not be answered or displaced, the most brilliant antagonist of Sir R. Peel proved to the House that the cheapness and abundance resulting from the repeal of Protective duties had stimulated the general prosperity of the nation and had done invaluable good to the working classes. The Whigs cheered and the Protectionists sat glum and silent—then as now.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

CHILD-LIKE AND BLAND.

A Chinaman was brought up before the magistrate in a San Francisco police-court (Says the "Manchester Guardian") for an offence against the city by-laws. "You're fined five dollars," said the magistrate "No savvy!" retorted John. "You're fined five dollars!" repeated the magistrate. Still "No savvy!" At length, after persistent attempts to get the bland Chinaman to understand had failed, a big Irish policeman stationed on court duty got permission to "interpret" "You're fined ten dollars, John!" he roared. "Heap big lie! protested the Chinaman indignantly. "Twas only five."

ROYAL REBUKE.

King Edward was never a man to tolerate snobbery. He was a member once in the late nineties of a large house party in the Midlands (says the "Liverpool Post"). On a table in the billiard-room were two or three boxes of cigars, and the Prince was helping himself to one when an ambitious fellow-guest approached him, and, taking from his pocket a cigar case, held it out to his Royal Highness, saying: "I think, sir, you will find these better."

The Prince turned and regarded the other steadily for a moment, and replied: "Mr.——, if a man's dinner is good enough for me, his cigars are good enough for me." Next morning unexpected business called the snob to town.

POLICEMAN'S RESOURCE.

Whatever their faults may be, the New York police show no lack of resourcefulness. One recently discovered a dead horse lying in the roadway (says the "Daily Chronicle"), and while he was gazing at it a colleague who came up suggested that he had better report the incident. He pulled out his notebook and started writing; then stopped and asked: "How do you spell Kosciusko?" for it was in a street bearing this exotic name that the horse lay. "I'am sure I don't know," replied the other. "Well, then," said the scribe. taking hold of the horse's head, "You grip his tail, and we'll pull him round the corner. I can spell Marcy-avenue."

SUSPICIOUS.

If you want to view the most impressive night scene in Glasgow (writes a correspondent in the "Glasgow News,') just pause for a few moments on the Suspension Bridge over the Clyde at South Portland Street. Everything is quiet and peaceful, and the lights of a thousand street lamps shimmer on a somewhat sombre river. There is just the occasional clang of a bell from one of the myriad of tramcars which chase after each other over the bridges on either side like the lighted chariots of some fairy dream.

That was what I was thinking when a voice at my elbow said: "Give us a match, governor? "The river looks very beautiful" I said, absentmindedly, as I furnished the match.

He looked at me suspiciously for an instant, and then replied: "Don't do it, boss; this is no weather for bathing."

USE FOR THE DEVIL.

A North of Ireland gentleman heard from the lips of a clergyman of the death of an inveterate enemy of his who had harassed him for many years. "Well," he said, "it's a comfort to think that the devil's got that fellow at last." The clergyman, being a clergyman, felt bound to protest against this uncharitable view of the dead man's condition. He insinuated a hope that, in spite of all that had passed, the poor man might have escaped the extreme penalty. "Well," said the other, "if the devil hasn't got that fellow all I can say is that I don't see much use in keeping a devil at all."—From George Birmingham's "Lighter Side of Irish Life."

NOT A MENACE.

A barrister in one of our Australian colonies some years ago secured the acquittal of a notorious murderer by concluding his speech for the defence thus: "At great length, Gentlemen of the Jury. I have stated the reasons which cause me to believe in the prisoner's innocence, and to regard him as a personal friend. Gentlemen, the prisoner in the dock is my very dear personal friend; and if he falls by your hands I will avenge his honour and my loss. As a gentleman of an ould Irish family, who can snuff candles with a revolver at twelve paces, I call upon you to place my friend right in the eyes of society. I leave the case in your hands, feeling satisfied that you will not accuse me of employing the language of menace, when I have done no more than hint at some of the natural consequences of a verdict adverse to my conscientious opinion.—From "Anecdotes of Bench and Bar."

ECONOMY.

A Scotchman, wishing to know his fate at once, telegraphed a proposal of marriage to the lady of his choice. After spending the entire day at the telegraph office (says the "Argonaut"), he was finally rewarded late in the evening by an affirmative answer. 'If I were you," suggested the operator, when he delivered the message, "I'd think twice before I'd marry a girl that kept me waiting all day for my answer." "Na, na," retorted the Scot. "The lass who waits for the night rates is the lass for me."

MOTAR-CAR ACCIDENT.

A fatal motar-Car accident occurred about ten o'clock on the night of April 21 near the village of Harston, Cambridge Mr. John Morrison Merlowe, an undergraduate of Pembroke College, Cambridge, in his second year, and son of the editor of the "Daily Mail," was driving a motor-car from London to Cambridge, when he came into collision with a trap driven by Mr. Wilkinson, of Melbourne, with whom was a gentleman named Taylor. Mr. Wilkinson was thrown into the air, and Mr. Taylor was hurt. When they got up they found that Mr. Marlowe was sitting by the steering-wheel dead, the shaft of the trap having penetrated his left eye. The horse was injured, and had to be shot.

NAVAL OFFICER'S BODY FOUND.

The body of Capt, Arthur Hulbert, of his Majesty's ship "Blonde," who was drowned some time ago, was found floating in Harwich Harbour on April 20 The officer, it will be remembered, was going the round of his ship on the morning of Sunday, Jan. 12, when he was seen to fall overboard from the after-part of the vessel. A Naval Court of Inquiry was subsequently held, and a verdict returned that he was accidentally drowned.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMAN'S MOST GRACEFUL GAME.

Which is the most graceful game for women? Now that they play everything except Rugby football the question is of some importance. No one enjoys seeing ungraceful things. Is it safe, then, from the æsthetic point of view to watch a ladies' hockey match or the final of the ladies' lawn tennis championship, or a lacrosse match between two teams of schoolgirls, or any of the other games which women insist on playing nowadays? Many people think not. "Feminine grace," said Mr. W. Howard Robinson, the well-known portrait painter, "can rarely, if ever, survive the demands of the playing field. Certainly it is impossible for any girl to be graceful at hockey; and one of the most surprising shocks to which modern man is liable is that of meeting his waltz partner of the evening before—the picture of grace with which he fell in love—on the hockey field the following afternoon. At first, probably, he does not recognize her; but soon he has to realise that the vision of the ballroom has given place to a plain and business-like girl, distressingly dressed, who runs and scrambles about the sodden field in a series of the most ungraceful movements imaginable. Her beautiful hair is imprisoned tightly in a net, her features that were so animated the day before have assumed a set expression of militancy, her feet that were so dainty in the ballroom have now become several sizes too big, her graceful ankles are made hideous by shin-guards, her clothes—but her clothes are indescribable. Many a romance of the ballroom has been killed on the hockey field the day after; and the lawn tennis court and the golf links are almost equally damaging."

THE FOUR GRACEFUL SPORTS.

Are there, then no games or sports at which women can be graceful? Mr. Robinson thinks that there are only four—archery, skating, fencing and shooting. "I put archery first," he said, "because a woman never looks so graceful out of doors as when in the act of pulling back the bow. She must stand straight up, her head must be well back, and the whole pose is bound to be good. I would bracket skating and fencing second. These things do not compel grace so well as archery, but they have great posibilities. A woman never looks better when securely on the outside edge. Here, again she must hold herself well, or she cannot balance successfully, and though she must aim first of all at getting a good edge, the edge alone will not make her a skater. The essence of good skating is grace, and not mere dexterity. "There are a few ungraceful poses in fencing, but there is one supremely graceful one—the lunge; and anyone who has seen a lunge by Miss Hall, twice lady champion, cannot fail to be struck by the beauty of it. There is also the 'grand salute,' a combination of all the graceful movements in fencing."

A CONCEPTION TO CROQUET.

Mr. Robinson has not a good word to say for the other games and sports so widely enjoyed by women. "They are all more or less ungraceful," he said, and some are appalling. Croquet is the least distressing to the artist. It makes possible a kind of negative grace, but there are no really graceful poses or movements. Next in order of merit may come golf. Though a woman cannot look well driving or approaching, chiefly because of the stooping and the very ungraceful position of the feet in the follow-through, she may look fairly well when putting. Her costume, too, is against her—especially her shoes—and the golf stride has no good features. Next I should put cricket. A woman may look well when bowling overarm but there is no other graceful pose. Lacrosse is too much of a rush, but there is sometimes a graceful moment when the ball is caught. Lawn tennis is almost entirely ungraceful in the hands of women. A few men have succeeded in playing it gracefully but I doubt if any woman has. A few have a graceful serve, but none make anything really beautiful of a fore-hand or back-hand drive. Women always seem ambitions to make efficient rather than graceful strokes. Unluckily, too, the game does not compel any graceful pose. It never forces a player into a position of any beauty. The heel-less shoes make the players appear flat-footed. As for hockey, it is altogether hopeless. It has no redeeming feature. It is nothing but one ungraceful scramble. One of its worst features is that there is too much running—for very few women can run gracefully."

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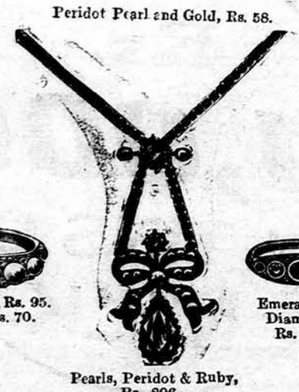
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Plat and Gold Peridot Pearl, Rs. 265.

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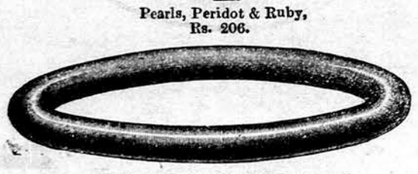
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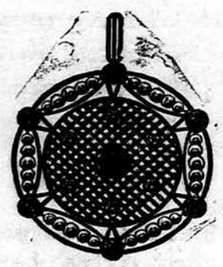
Peridot, Pearl and Diamond, Rs. 90.


Aqua, Diamond and Pearl with Pearl Necklace to match, Rs. 550.

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